The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Fleet Off Wilmington.

LIVELY TIMES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

Gordonsville Threatened by Our Cavalry.

REPORTED CHECK TO OUR FORCES.

A PANIC IN ALABAMA.

Frantic Calls for Volunteers to Defend Mobile.

The Richmond Press on Sherman's March.

STATE OF THE REBEL FINANCES.

We are indebted to Brig.-Gen. Gordon for a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 23. We have also received Richmond papers of the 24th. They contain the following interesting intelligence:

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 24.

Grant having, at the commencement of his campaign, tried the effect of concentration and failed, is now operating by means of raids in several directions at the same time. One has just come to grief in the Valley and a second one at Gordonsville, another in Alabama, and also one in southwestern Virginia.

We learn from the Petersburgh *Express* that a raiding column, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, has started off in the direction af Weldon, from Suffolk, no doubt to operate as a diversion in favor of the naval expedition against Wilmington.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department yesterday morning:

Charleston, Dec. 22.

Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 16th inst., the enemy, 800 strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad buildings, they retired in the direction they came. They were pursued thirty miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our force, commanded by Gen. Liddell, acted with spirit and gallantry.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Pollard is an important station, at the junction of the Mobile and Great Northern and Alabama and Florida Railroads. It is seventy miles north of Mobile.

"We have at length," says the Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 2d, "definite intelligence from Gen. Breckinridge as late as Tuesday evening, in the following dispatch, kindly placed at our disposal by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

It is proper to say that the dispatch is from an officer at Dublin, who is in a position to obtain correct information:

Dublin, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge to-day, dated at Mount Airy, sixteen miles west of Wytheville, says he had fought the enemy for two days successfully, near Marion. The enemy had retired from his front, but whether they were retreating to East Tennessee or not, he had not ascertained.

Since this dispatch nothing authentic has been received, though passengers by the Western cars last night bring reports that it was reported at Dublin yesterday morning that Gen. Breckinridge had overtaken the enemy, a short distance beyond Marion, and a fight was progressing yesterday.

We think the report highly probable, though we have nothing by telegraph to confirm it. We have yet heard nothing reliable concerning the saltworks, but it is generally believed they are safe thus far.

It was reported last evening that Savannah had been evacuated. The report, however, was not confirmed. We have great confidence in our Generals, and if they believe it will be more advantageous to the cause to evacuate Savannah, and concentrate our forces at some other point, we must submit to their better judgment.

There is no intelligence from Tennessee, except through Yankee source which are grossly exaggerated and unreliable.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

Wilmington, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The enemy's fleet drew off from shore during the gale yesterday; but this afternoon they are appearing in about former numbers.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 24.

Wilmington, Friday, Dec. 23.

Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no other change since the last dispatch. The wind has subsided and the sea is becoming smooth. Gen. Laventhorpe, yesterday, again repulsed the enemy, who attempted to land on Roanoke River.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

Official information was received last night that fighting was in progress at Jack's Shop, above Gordonsville, yesterday afternoon. At last accounts the raiders had been successfully resisted. We learn that Gens. Torbert and Powell are in command of the Yankees. Their force is estimated at six thousand.

FROM LYNCHBURGH.

Lynchburgh, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Gen. Rosser's command engaged the enemy at Harrisonburgh, yesterday, and routed them. The enemy fled, pursued by Rosser's cavalry.

A force of the enemy, supposed to number 4,000, were at Madison Court-house to-day.

Gen. Breckinridge has fought the enemy successfully for two days at Marion, the county seat of Smyth County. They have retreated from his front. Further movements unknown.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 24.

By the arrival from Staunton, yesterday, of a gentleman, an agent of this city, engaged in purchasing supplies, we are furnished with an intelligent statement of recent affairs in that quarter. On Wednesday the enemy's force advanced to a point between Sparta and Harrisonburgh, held by Gen. Rosser's cavalry. The enemy, after a sharp contest, fell back, leaving some prisoners in Rosser's hands, and their dead and wounded upon the field. Their force of cavalry and artillery was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 men. On Thursday another column appeared at Jack's shop, seven and a half miles from Gordonsville, where they were attacked by Gen. Lomax with his cavalry. When the train left for Richmond, at 1 o'clock, P. M., he was holding them in check and falling slowly back on Gordonsville. The scene of fighting was at a point east of Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. There was a rumor that the enemy's forces divided at Jack's shop, one body going off in the direction of Charlottesville. At Gordonsville was not menaced until yesterday morning the place was rendered entirely safe by the disposition of troops then going on. There are no government stores or property of any kind at Gordonsville, and the utmost the enemy could do in the event of reaching that place would be to burn empty buildings, perhaps break track and switches, and gallop off out of danger.

Reports of his capture of Gordonsville were rife yesterday, but they were idle myths.

Later.—Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, we have received through the War Department the following dispatch of Gen. Lee, which sets all doubt at rest:

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Dec. 23.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

On the 20th, Gen. Early reported one division of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Custer, coming up the Valley, and two divisions, under Gen. Torbet moving through Chester Gap with four pieces of artillery and thirty wagons. On the 22d Rosser attacked Custer's Division nine miles from Harrisonburgh, and drove it back, capturing forty prisoners. This morning Torbet attacked Lomax near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retiring and Lomax preparing to follow. (Signed,) R. E. LEE.

THE MOVEMENT ON MOBILE.

PANIC CAUSED BY GEN. DAVIDSON'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

The *Appeal* of the 18th inst., says that various sensational rumors as to the situation around Mobile, were current in Montgomery that day, but it is convinced that the Yankees have no force at Mobile, as yet, unless it was landed from their fleet. The raiding party in Southern Mississippi had not reached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the 10th, as the dispatch from Senatobia shows the lines were undisturbed on that day. They did not leave Augusta, Perry County, Miss., until Friday last. This point is about fifty miles from the railroad.

The *Clarion*, of the 11th, says: They will hardly be able to reach the Mobile road before to-day or to-morrow. Gen. Gardner is still accumulating troops to meet them, and we presume Gen. Maury is doing the same thing at Mobile. * * * They are marching for Mobile, 5,500 strong. Scott and others have turned up in the right place, and warm work may be expected in two or three days.

Unless there is a strong column to coöperate with the one referred to by the *Clarion*, Mobile is in no danger. The Federals have not designed an attack, in all probability.

The latest official intelligence received at Montgomery stated that the raiders above-mentioned had, at last accounts, changed their course, and were marching in the direction of Pascagoula.

[The above paragraph relates to the expedition under Gen. Davidson, which reached Pascagoula Dec. 14.—Eds. Times.]

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WATTS.

Executive Department of Alabama,
Dec. 11, 1864.

Mobile is threatened with attack, both by land and water. A large force of the enemy is approaching Mobile through Mississippi, and are now within a short distance of the city. My information leads me to believe that an attempt will be made by the Yankee hosts to pass our fortifications in the harbor of Mobile. This attack must be met and defeated! All the forces under my command have been ordered to proper places to aid in repelling this effort of the foe. *We need more men!*

I appeal to you to go at once to Mobile. Transportation and arms will be furnished. I shall be there to command you, and share with you whatever fate may be yours. Every consideration of patriotism and property, liberty and honor, prompts an immediate rally to defend your State. Come in companies, squads or singly. One more effort, and our cause will be safe. *Tennessee is redeemed; Georgia soon will be. Mississippi is aroused; shall Alabama be a laggard in this race of honor and glory?* I will not believe it. Your fellow-citizen,

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

GEN. DUFF C. GREEN REDIVIVUS.

To the People of Alabama:

The enemy, driven by the gallantry of the noble army of Hood from your Northern border, now seeks your Southern coast and threatens Mobile, within twenty miles of your gate city, the key to the valley of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, he is held for the time in check by the gallant McCullough. But his numbers are too few and the men under Dick Taylor, the hero of the West, are not sufficient to drive back the vandal hordes.

There are enough of those whose plantations will be laid waste, and whose means of support will be destroyed if Mobile falls, to repel the foe and punish his rashness, if those who are exempt by law will rally to the rescue.

By the pride of your manhood, by the fame of your fathers, by the gallant name of Alabamians on every field—by the virtue of your wives, mothers and daughters, I call upon Alabamians, old men and boys, to make one effort for deliverance and protection.

You are exempt and so am I. I will go with you in any capacity in which you may wish me to serve, but let us go at once. Come in companies or in squads, or singly.

Rendezvous at Demopolis, Selma, Opelika, Talledega or Montgomery, and rations and transportation will be furnished to Mobile. Bring such weapons as you may have on hand, which will answer for attack or defence.

I am authorized by his Excellency Gov. Watts to make this appeal and to tender my services for the defence of Mobile. Let it not be said that our chief city has been lost through our supineness and indifference. Alabamians to the rescue! A prompt response will make our term of service short, and we can return to the enjoyments of homes freed from danger of a cruel foe.

DUFF C. GREEN,
Brig.-Gen. and Q. M. Ala.

Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1864.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

OUTRAGES BY YANKEE GENERALS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

In the raid of Sherman through Georgia, all of the outrages were not perpetrated by privates and subordinate officers. In proportion to their number, the officers of high rank were as guilty of as many acts of infamy as the scum comprising their commands.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that in the County of Burke, Gen. Kilpatrick stopped at the house of an estimable lady and demanded dinner for himself and others. When the dinner was ready the lady of the house was required to sit by the fireside, while Kilpatrick, with three negro wenches, who were his traveling companions, took their dinners together, indulging, during the repast, in the most familiar and indecent conversation.

The day after Kilpatrick dined at the house of another lady of similar character, and when he had finished his dinner, turned his hireling escort loose upon the furniture and other contents of the house, destroying with their sabres the fine cutlery, glass and china ware, &c., &c., &c., winding up the scene by ordering the corncribs and other outbuildings to be fired. A faithful servant put it out, when one of the vandals threatened to shoot him: but at this moment the cry of "Wheeler's men," caused the party to depart precipitately, and thus the buildings and contents were saved.

To leave nothing undone to complete the infamy of this Yankee General's conduct, he caused all the sugar of the lady whose hospitality he had forced to be filled with sand, as well as her jars of sweetmeats and preserves. Such was the conduct of Gen. Kilpatrick. We can well understand what the lower officers and privates of such Generals would do. At the plantation of Gen. Cobb, in Baldwin County, where Gen. Sherman made his headquarters for thirty-six hours, everything was destroyed by his order, and his soldiers robbed the negroes of their shoes, blankets, clothing, knives and forks and cooking utensils. Negro women were thrown down and their shoes taken of their feet, and their cabins pilfered of everything they could lay their hands upon. As none of his negroes could be induced to go off with them, they stole a boy about twelve years old, and carried him away in spite of the tears and entreaties of the child and his mother. A widow lady, whose plantation joined Gen. Cobb's, was found guilty of being the nearest neighbor of this notorious rebel, and she was made to suffer for it. Though a defenceless widow, advanced in years and confined to her house by sickness, she was robbed of all that Yankee rapacity could find, and then the torch was applied to the balance, and in a few moments she and her dependents were deprived of their last morsel of bread. This was at Sherman's temporary headquarters.

These incidents are mentioned because of the connection of their leading Generals with them; others, far exceeding these in enormity and brutality, by lesser officers and privates, could be enumerated without number.

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

Why should our people be discouraged by the present aspect of affairs? That is a very important question; but it is a question which people who are really discouraged, or who want to be discouraged, are in the habit neither of asking nor of answering. We took occasion yesterday to show that the actual physical resources of the Confederacy *are fully adequate to a prosecution of the war, even should the enemy continue to wage it on the gigantic scale which has hitherto characterised their efforts for our subjugation*. We showed, in effect, that, so far from being exhausted in this respect, the Confederacy, if not relatively stronger now than at any previous period of the war, can make herself relatively stronger in the field than she has ever yet been. Or, to express the fact with more precision: while we have the power, as demonstrated by our calculations, *to put in the field an army of at least 450,000 men*, which would be a far larger number than we have vet had under arms at one time, there is no reason to believe that the utmost efforts of the enemy will enable him to assemble, for the coming year, an army as great as, or even approaching in magnitude, those enormous hosts which he launched against us in each of the last three years. There was a time in the history of the war, when he claimed to have actually under arms 600,000 men; and it would be a liberal estimate to suppose that, at the same time, we had 300,000 men in the field.

From these premises it follows that if we raise our army to the potential standard of 450,000 men, the enemy, all other circumstances being equal, must raise his in a corresponding degree, or to 900,000 men in the field, to maintain even his past ratio of success. If he cannot do this, and we believe that no one imagines that he can do it, for no one believes that a million or even half a million of armed Yankees will ever again stand on Southern soil, he cannot maintain his relative military power, much less advance toward the subjugation of the country; that is to say, looking at the question from a purely physical point of view, and considering the other elements of the problem to be constant quantities.

* * * * "Why should our people be discouraged by the present aspect of affairs?" In answering this question, we shall, for the moment, limit ourselves strictly to its geographical side, leaving it, as to other bearings, open to future consideration. We say, then, that, on the whole, *the results of this year's operations are eminently favorable to the Southern cause*, an opinion which will be justified by comparing the military situation now with the military situation at the beginning of the campaign. In March last, Grant lay along the Rapidan with an army so strong that, according to Northern calculations, it only waited for the signal of its commander to march straight into Richmond. Sherman, after having twice traversed the whole breadth of Mississippi, had taken command of the Federal army which lay at Dalton, ready to undertake a final and conquering advance. The whole of North Alabama was in the enemy's possession; the whole of Tennessee, with the exception of the small corner held by Longstreet, and nearly half of Mississippi. In the Trans-Mississippi Department Price had been pushed down to Camden, and the enemy counted so confidently on a permanent conquest of Arkansas that a general election, under Yankee auspices, was ordered, and actually held, throughout the State. In Louisiana the last remnant of Confederate power seemed to be vanishing over the Northwestern border, and in Texas the lower valley of the Rio Grande was occupied bp Federal forces.

To-day Grant lies powerless and apparently aimless before Petersburgh and Richmond, after exhaustive efforts to take those cities, costing him in casualties and prisoners, in his various Virginian operations, at least 250,000 men, or about 75,000 more than the amount of his combined armies at the opening of the campaign. Sherman has completed his march through Georgia, and his arrival at the sea-coast in safety, *not as a conqueror, but as a fugitive*, is hailed by his countrymen as a magnificent and satisfactory triumph. If he capture Savannah, he will, after all the struggles and sacrifices of the campaign, have simply exchanged one base of operations for another, and will, with a greatly diminished force continue to threaten the interior from the ocean, instead of threatening it from the mountains. *The net gain to the enemy from his operations is, thus far, simply nothing. From Alabama the enemy has been entirely expelled, and likewise from the whole of Mississippi, except a few points along the river, while his tenure of Tennessee has, for some months, been so precarious that the Confederate authority has been dominant throughout almost all of West Tennessee, a good portion of Middle and East Tennessee, and has even extended into Western Kentucky. Arkansas has been almost entirely regained; so likewise has Louisiana, except New-Orleans and the river banks, and in Texas the only symbol of Federal power is an insignificant garrison on the sandy beach of Brazos Santiago.* Thus it will be seen that we at this moment hold far more territory than remained to us in March last, and that the enemy, so far from advancing toward his object, has really retrograded from it. Indeed, we can state with absolute truth that at no time since May, 1862, have we held sway over so extended an area as at this moment acknowledges the supremacy of Confederate authority. And we may conclude by saying, what we are convinced is true, that *our armies, even now, after the defeat of Hood, our only material disaster, are stronger in proportion to those of the enemy than they were at the close of the last year's operations*—from all of which it is plain that there is nothing to depress, but much to exalt us in the present aspect of military affairs.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The *Whig* publishes a long speech delivered in the rebel House of Representatives on review of Secretary Trenholm's recommendations for regulating the currency. We make the following extract:

Mr. Memminger, in his Report of Dec. 7, 1863, stated that on the 1st of October the unfounded debt of the Government was $701,447,519; to this was to be added for Treasury notes in circulation at the date of his Report, Dec. 7, 1863, $100,000,000, making a total of $801,447,519 of Government notes in circulation. The problem submitted to Congress was to reduce this by four hundred million within the year.

Mr. Trenholm states that the Government circulation on the 1st of October, 1864, was, in new issue Treasury notes, $317,194,735. Assuming that this issue has increased since to about four hundred millions, it will be seen that the unfunded or circulating debt has been decreased within the twelve months almost to the exact amount of the four hundred million that Mr. Memminger stated to be necessary.

If we look at the indebtedness of the Government on the 1st of October, 1863, and compare it with the indebtedness of the Government on the 1st of October, 1864, the result will be found equally remarkable.

Mr. Memminger's report of December, 1863, states that the public debt, exclusive of the foreign loan, was on the 1st of October, 1863:

Funded debt	$292,915,620
Unfunded debt	701,447,519
	$994,363,139

Mr. Trenholm, in his report of November, 1864, states the public debt to have been, on the 1st October, 1864:

Funded debt	$539,340,090
Unfunded debt	608,630,118
	$1,197,970,208

So that it appears the public debt was increased during the past year only $153,607,069, being at the rate of something less than thirteen millions a month. From these figures, Mr. Chairman, it appears by Mr. Trenholm's own showing that the financial measures of the last Congress came within a little of accomplishing the two results of raising four hundred millions of supplies, and of relieving an equal amount of currency, which Mr. Memminger thought almost a financial impossibility.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Memminger's great mistake was in refusing, in the beginning of the war, to take the cotton crop, which he could have had at a nominal price, as a basis of national credit. *His reports were always admirably logical, but his results were always a disappointment.* He was at first disposed to rely upon the banks; then upon the patriotic subscriptions of the people, and finally, when his notes depreciated, he failed, because the bonds which were to absorb them had but little better basis than his notes.

Mr. Trenholm has improved upon Mr. Memminger's error, and sought to obtain a basis of national credit in the products of the tithes after the war.

This idea, I believe, was first broached in this House more than a year ago, by Mr. Russell, the Representative from the Wheeling District of Virginia. It was subsequently freely discussed in private circles in this city, and met the approval of some of the largest and most intelligent farmers of this State.

The plan was to base our future issues upon the tithe, leaving the outstanding currency to be absorbed by the bonds at present provided. This would be just toward the holders of the present currency while it would insure a more valuable one in the future. It was thought that many of the embarrassments of the impressment system would be done away with, and that farmers, who refused the depreciating currency of Confederate notes, would be very glad to take certificates of payment in kind for their surplus, to be credited on the tithes due hereafter. The credit thus given to a farmer for his overpayment of tithes, with interest upon the amount, and a agreement by the Government to return in kind the amount advanced, free of all charges for transportation, at such market or seaport town as might be agreed upon, was certain, it was thought, to make them very valuable. Using these certificates for the purchases of all quartermaster and commissary supplies, the Government issue of Confederate notes in the future would be curtailed about one-half.

Confederate notes, thus reduced, would be in demand for the payment of taxes, and their value correspondingly increased.

To this idea of making tithes available for the present conduct of the war, the Secretary has added in the bill before the House the, to my mind, objectionable feature of using them to redeem the present outstanding currency, which has already been sufficiently provided for in the five hundred million bonds, which are exempted from taxation, and have their interest secured by a pledge of our export and import duties for this very purpose. They command, as I have said, a premium on the market, and with them, under existing taxation imposed for that object, all the outstanding currency can be redeemed.

The three prominent provisions of the bill are:

First—The appropriation of these certificates of payment in kind instead of the five hundred million bonds for the redemption (or, as he terms it, the recovery from depreciation) of the outstanding currency.

Second—The exemption of the currency from all taxation in the future.

Third—The pledging of a certain portion of the tithes after the war for the redemption of these certificates in kind.

Fourth—The permanent reduction of the currency to one hundred and fifty millions, and the pledging of the faith of Congress to the immutable observance of the provisions of the bill.

I will speak hereafter of the first of these propositions. The second appears very much like a protest against the supposed impolicy or injustice of the legislation of last session, which it is designed to give compensation for, under the first proposition.

Mr. Chairman, there are now only two ways of carrying on the war, conscription of men and taxation of property. Congress cannot permanently exempt a citizen from military duty nor his property from taxation; exemption in either case is a matter of expediency and to be judged of by each succeeding Congress. At a time like the present it is unwise, in my opinion, to restrain ourselves by pledges, from the moral right to rise in an emergency every element of power under the Government in resisting the enemy. It was because the powers of the general government were considered as chiefly administrative, that the provision of the Constitution against impairing contracts was confined to the States. . . .

The farmers, in many parts of the country, have had a system of barter and exchange of supplies for articles that has made it quite unnecessary for them to have on hand, as a general rule, more Treasury notes than was required for taxes. At this time, the Government itself is exchanging for supplies, in Mississippi, not Treasury notes, but articles of necessity—yarn, cotton cards, &c.; and I understand that this system has extensively prevailed elsewhere in its dealings with people in the interior.

Gentlemen tell me who have had a better opportunity of judging than myself, that your new issue has as yet found its way only to a limited extent among the people of Alabama and Mississippi, and I have a letter from the Governor of Louisiana, (Gen. Allen.) an extract from which I will read, showing that it has not gone among the people of my State. It was addressed to one of our Senators, and is dated Shreveport, Oct. 10. He says: "The State of Louisiana has now on hand, deposited with the Confederate States Depositor, in this place, a large amount of the old issue of Confederate States Treasury notes. Frequent applications have been made to him to exchange them for the new issue, and the State Treasurer has been invariably informed that there was no money of the new issue on hand. I am, therefore, compelled, if I have to use the new issue, to call upon brokers for it, while I have certificates to the amount of half a million dollars locked up in the Treasury." The Governor adds: "It is a strange anomaly that the old issue is selling in this market for three for one in the new issue. The few favored possessors of this issue are, of course, reaping large profits," &c., &c.

This letter speaks of brokers and a favored few as in possession of the new issue in Louisiana, and of their profits growing out of the monopoly. Pass this bill, and ask if their profits will not be increased?

Mr. Chairman—I have no sympathy with those who seek to awaken prejudice against bankers or brokers, or men of capital, simply because the possession of means enables them to make money. The point I make is, that under the facts stated in the Secretary's report, and the facts stated by the Governor of my State, justice to the present holders of the new issue, does not require you should pass the bill before us. The secretary says they were not the chief losers by the tax on the old issue, and yet it appears that in Louisiana at least, they would be the chief beneficiaries of the bill.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Restoration of the National Authority—Grand Jury Charge by a Loyal Judge—An Instructive Retrospect.

Judge Bartlett, of Pulaski County, Arkansas, opened the first legal Circuit Court, held there since the rebellion broke out, at the close of last month. The Judge's address to the Grand Jury is of more than local interest, and we transfer a portion of it which is of some historical value. In the course of his charge the Judge says:

"The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1836, was based upon the will of the people, then under the jurisdiction of a territorial Government, and the consent of the National Government to admit the State on an equal footing with the original States of the Union, by which there was a division of sovereignty, each independent in its own sphere, the National Government, however, holding the fee simple, retaining the right to hold and dispose of the public lands, to traverse every part of the State with post roads and mails, to establish therein United States courts, arsenals, military posts, and to reach all the people for purposes of revenue taxes, and for the national defence in case of insurrection or invasion. What remained of sovereignty in the State, and with the people of the State, could not be separated one from the other without the consent of each, or the one seize upon and appropriate that which belonged to the other.

Taking the natural conclusions of constitutional law from these premises, their legal force and effect will appear plain when applied to the action had, by a convention which adopted what is called an Ordinance of Secession on the 6th day of May, 1861. By act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 15, 1861, the question of "convention or no convention" was submitted to a vote of the people. All the authority conferred upon the convention for their action is contained in the eighth section: "Be it further enacted, that upon the organization of said convention, it shall take into consideration the condition of political affairs, and determine what course the State of Arkansas shall take in the present political crisis." The argument that this act conferred upon the convention or the people the right to take the State out of the Union, is not good, for the Legislature could confer no greater right than was by themselves held. It is difficult to conceive of a State without including territory and people, and the United States authorities held the fee simple to the largest part of the territory, and the State courts are bound so to regard it. Then the people or the State authorities had no power or constitutional right to seize upon what is called the State of Arkansas, an transfer its people and territory to another sovereignty. Again the act of the convention can in no sense be considered the act of the people. After the Legislature submitted the question of a convention to the people, the shadow of secession assumed form and shape, and was made the question at issue in voting for delegates. The result appears to have been a majority of twelve thousand against any act of secession, and there is no record of that decision having been reversed by the people. Hence the act of secession was not and could not be the act of the people, with whom sovereignty resides.

The recalled session of the convention assembled on the 6th day of May, 1861, and immediately passed what was termed an ordinance of secession declaring the Union existing between the State of Arkansas and the Constitution of the United States dissolved. They also passed an ordinance putting the country on a war footing, which acts, not being in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, or of the United States, but repugnant thereto, were null and void, and it is the duty of the court to charge, that in the passage of that ordinance, the authors and abettors, and all persons who voluntarily joined them severed themselves, not only from the United States Government, but from the State of Arkansas, and took up arms against the constitution and laws, and committed the crime of making war upon the State and adhering to her enemies. And all offices in the State whose incumbents joined her enemies become vacant by desertion, but the State, the constitution and laws remained standing with all its internal powers, though in a measure dormant. As a house may be vacated by the tenant, still the house stands until the proprietor sees fit to put in another occupant.

The adoption of the new Constitution annulled all statute laws repugnant or inconsistent therewith. But it could not affect or make inoperative any law in force prior thereto. Therefore, some act done prior to that time might not constitute a crime in law, which, if done subsequently, may be an indictable offence, such, for instance, as the holding or selling slaves. But there is no time when the act of levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to her enemies, was not a crime of the highest magnitude.

You are bound, so also the court, to notice the existing state of the country. The constituted United States authorities have declared this country in a state of insurrection, and extended martial law over this State. But martial law does not necessarily conflict with the operation of civil law, but is in aid of and subject to enforce the action of civil law. Neither does the declaration by the United States authorities that the State of Arkansas is in a state of insurrection suppress action under civil laws, for the United States is under the constitutional obligation to "protect each State against invasion" and against "domestic violence," and she could not do the wrong by overriding civil laws, which she is bound to prevent an enemy or domestic violence from doing. Civil law and military law are both operative within the sphere of each. The line of jurisdiction may not be clear in all cases. But for your guide in inquiring into the commission of crimes against the State, it may be sufficient to observe, that an offence committed against criminal law by soldiers in actual service, or a soldier upon a citizen, or a citizen upon a soldier, would be considered as done in the field and not within your jurisdiction, though committed within this county.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

His Army Floundering in the Bogs of Tennessee.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HIS PONTOONS.

Demoralized Condition of the Rebel Cavalry.

They Abandon Most of Their Wagon Train.

THE PURSUIT VIGOROUSLY PRESSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Near Columbia, Friday, Dec. 23.

The infantry, artillery and cavalry fairly divide the honors of a great victory.

The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section. Gen. Hatch's division covered itself with glory, capturing 15 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 738 prisoners and 3 division battle-flags. His loss is 400 men.

Hood's pontoons and equipage have been captured.

The cavalry of Hood's army have abandoned most of their wagon train.

The cars will run up to Duck River to-morrow.

B. C. TRUMAN.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Saturday, Dec 24.

The river is twenty feet high and stationary. It is reported Hood cannot cross the Tennessee on account of the stage of the river which, in many places, has overflowed its banks. Hood's pontoons are said to have been swept away. Thomas' headquarters are still at Columbia, although our advance is still pushing after the rebel army. A battle this side of the Tennessee River is confidently predicted. The cars will run to Duck River to-day. It is rumored that Hood's soldiers have abandoned their wagon trains.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Successful Reconnoissance by the Third Cavalry Division—Gen. Payne Attempts to Surprise the Camp—His Forces Repulsed with Heavy Loss—The Rebel Force Still in the Valley—Our Losses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Middle Military Division,
Friday, Dec. 23.

On Monday, the 19th inst., the Third Cavalry Division, Gen. Custer, started on a reconnoissance up the Valley, and returned to camp last evening, having successfully accomplished the object of the movement. The column was preceded by a party of scouts, under Major Young. Rebel scouts were met with at intervals all along the road up to Woodstock, where the command went into camp the first night. On Tuesday morning, the march was continued up the pike. At Edenburgh, three companies of rebel cavalry were picketing, but this force offered but little resistance, and were driven away by the scouts under Major Young, capturing four of the party. On Tuesday night, the command encamped on both sides of the road, near Lacy's Spring, nine miles south of Newmarket, the First Brigade, Col. Pennington, being in advance; the Second Brigade, Gen. Chapman, in the rear. The usual precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and nothing transpired during the night to alarm the camp; but at about 6 o'clock (just before daylight) the following morning, the pickets of the Second Brigade, (First New-Hampshire Cavalry,) guarding a road leading in a westerly direction to the back road, gave an alarm, and instantly a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, headed by Gen. Payne, made a dash around the picket into the camp, and were within a few yards of the Eighth New-York before discovered at that point. This regiment was instantly engaged, but being overpowered by superior numbers, fell back, when the First Vermont, Col. Wells, and Fifteenth and Twenty-second New York, were brought in, and the enemy were charged out of camp, and driven between one and two miles. While the Second Brigade was thus engaged, a force of the enemy, estimated to number about three hundred men, charged in from the same side of the road, upon the First Brigade. These were, in a very short time, driven off with heavy loss. Here the men of the Second Ohio sat in their saddles until the enemy were within fifty yards, when the Ohio boys commenced emptying rebel saddles with their seven-shooters; and, after firing one volley, charged, scattering them in every direction. When the dash was made around the pickets of the First New-Hampshire, upon the Second Brigade, about fifty of the First New-Hampshire boys were cut off. These were all captured except Lieut.-Col. Hutchings and fifteen men. Capt. Lee, Provost Marshal of the division, reports as having received thirty-three prisoners (including two Captains), representing the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. After this brief affair, finding that Wharton's (late Rhodes') division of infantry was coming down the pike, and the special object of the expedition having been accomplished, Gen. Custer fell back, without being molested by the enemy.

It appears that the enemy received early information of this movement on Monday night, by scout to Newmarket, and from thence the news was telegraphed to Staunton, the infantry headquarters, and to Waynesboro, the cavalry headquarters. That night Rosser marched to Harrisburgh, and the next morning moved down the back road, while the infantry came down the pike, and, by a forced march, reached Lacy's Spring Wednesday morning, when the attack was made.

Nearly the whole of the attacking force was dressed in blue clothing, which caused some ludicrous scenes, as it was impossible, at times, to distinguish between friends and enemies. This fact caused the enemy, during the height of the excitement, to shoot down some of their own men by mistake, and at the same time, it enabled others to escape who, otherwise, could not have done so. The charging party had received orders to use the sabre only, and had it been strictly obeyed, they might have met with some degree of success; fortunately, however, several of the most excited used their revolvers when near the pickets, so that the camp was alarmed in season.

At least fifteen of the enemy were killed, and a large number are known to have been wounded. Our loss was two killed and twenty-two wounded. The men suffered terribly from cold, and some of them had their feet frozen on the march.

When the First Vermont was in position, ready to charge, a party of the enemy, only a few rods distant, moved slowly along their front as if within their own lines. Major Cummings and Capt. Mitchell were ordered to charge, but just at that instant a superior officer said no; that they were some of our own men. A sergeant rode out to ascertain to what command they belonged, and the enemy responded, "Twenty-second New-York." Not answering some other questions readily he became satisfied as to the real character, and the signal was given. Many saddles were emptied as it was, but scarcely a man could have escaped had their real character been known. At another time Capt. Stone, of the Second Brigade Staff, got quite indignant at a party of about fifty rebels whom he tried to rally, for neglecting to obey his orders. Major Cummings, of the First Vermont, and Capt. Everts, of the Eighth Virginia rebel Cavalry, met in camp and had some talk together without either knowing that the other was an enemy. The Adjutant of the Eighth New-York undertook to call a rebel sergeant to account for trying to steal something from an ambulance. At one time indeed no man dared fire or strike for fear of hitting a friend. Lieut. Palmer, First New-Hampshire, got mixed up in the rebel ranks, and only discovered his mistake when a rebel asked him where Rosser was. He subsequently escaped. Some of the enemy must have slept cold that night, for many were pealed of their blue clothing on the spot.

While on this trip, Dr. Wood, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Division, undertook to ascertain the fate of some of our wounded men left in rebel hands several weeks ago. He succeeded in ascertaining that Wm. P. Abbey, Co. H, Second New-York Cavalry, who was wounded in the abdomen at Mount Jackson, Nov. 22, died on the following day, and that J. Loring, Co. H, First West Virginia Cavalry, (Second Division,) shot through the lungs at the same time and place, died Dec. 5. Both of these men have before been reported as prisoners.

One man was brought to the Mount Jackson (rebel) Hospital on the 23d November, insensible, and died that night. His name could not be ascertained because he had been robbed of everything before being brought there. Dr. Wood says the rebel surgeon admitted that his books had been very imperfectly kept, and it was possible others had died whose names were not recorded.

The only rebel force now in the valley is believed to be Rosser's cavalry and Wharton's division of infantry. The prisoners taken had not heard of Hood's disaster nor do they know much about Sherman.

On Monday last a party of guerrillas dashed into the camp of the Second Cavalry Division during the absence of that command, when only a few men were present, with a view evidently of destroying property. They not only failed in accomplishing their object, but left a dead man and several prisoners behind when they were driven out.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties in the Third Cavalry Division, when attacked by Rosser's division at Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21, 1864:

KILLED.

Walter M Ray, 1st New-Hampshire Cavalry.
—— Brown, pioneer, 8th New-York Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Col Augustus Root, 15th N Y—scalp, slight
Asst-Surgeon O H Adams, 8th N Y—sabre cut
Lieut Van Dusen, Adjt 8th N Y—sabre cut, jaw and wrist
Patrick Smith, Co A, 8th N Y—sabre cut, head
Edward Benson, Co D, 8th N Y—right lung
James M Seven, Co E, 8th N Y—sabre cut, nose and over eye
John Burns, Co G, 8th N Y—sabre cut, left temple
Corp Wm Beaumont, Co F, 8th N Y—left thigh, flesh wound
Corp Hezekiah Delmater, Co M, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Geo P Overton, Co E, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Noyes F Crandall, Co M, 15th N Y—back
Elias Fox, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Q M Sergt Thos W Durston, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Wm H Carey, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Jas M Canfield, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Anthony Fink, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Mark C Jordan, Co G, 3d N J—foot
Francis McAvoy, Co E, 3d N J—sick
David H Baldwin, Co G, 3d N Y—injured by fall of horse
Lewis Knapp, Co K, 3d N Y—injured by fall of horse
Sergt Maj Jas T Richardson, 1st Conn—injured by fall of horse
M Thornton, Co G, 6th Va (C S)—right thigh

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 26.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Universal and unbounded joy is felt here at the glorious aspect of the military situation for the Union cause. The horizon is bright all round, while throughout the Confederacy a wail of despair deep and prolonged goes up. Before Sherman the path of conquest and glory lies open. He states that this army is flushed with victory, and demands to be led into South Carolina, and the General expects to have Charleston by the 1st of January. Meanwhile, the fleet will ascend to Augusta, and the line of Savannah will be held *en permanence*. Butler, largely reinforced, is not confining his efforts to a direct attack on Wilmington, but, according to the statements of the Richmond Press, he has a powerful force moving up the Roanoke to sever communications between Wilmington and Richmond.

From Tennessee the news is equally auspicious. Hood finds himself, without trains or artillery, brought up at the Tennessee River, which, swollen by the late heavy rains, is utterly impassable. Gen. Thomas with his magnificent army is within six miles of Hood's rear. Meanwhile another column is moving on Corinth, while still another is advancing on Mobile.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 26.

THE FALL OF SAVANNAH.

Early this morning, a salute of two hundred guns was fired in honor of the fall of Savannah.

OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has been more generally celebrated here than formerly. All the public offices were closed, and the publication of newspapers was suspended.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During the Week Dec. 24.

J. Landis, Co. H, 203d Pennsylvania.
J. A. Parker, Co. D, 21st Connecticut.
D. Hibbard, Co. F, 16th New-York Heavy Artillery.
R. W. Sawyers, Co. C, 8th North Carolina.
J. Johnson, Co. F, 169th New-York.
M. McElhaney, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
G. N. Miller, Co. F, 148th New-York.
Patrick Butler, Co. E, 16th New-York Heavy Artillery.
J. C. Aten, Co. C, 203d Pennsylvania.
C. Showl, Co. F, 9th United States Infantry.
E. Chapman, Co. A, 6th Connecticut.
C. Crisiner, Co. D, 100th United States Infantry.
L. B. Halcomb, Co. G, 203d Pennsylvania.
J. M. Robinson, Co. G, 62d Ohio.
E. Gibson, Co. D, 5th United States Infantry.
J. McMeneman, Co. F, 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
J. Ritchie, Co. F, 199th Pennsylvania.
T. M. Carey, Co. K, 9th Vermont.
J. D. Smith, Co. —, 211th Pennsylvania.
F. E. Shutts, Co. D, 142d New-York.

Our correspondent in the hospital writes: This is less than any week for the last six months, and yet the hospital, excepting the officers' division, is full, containing in all about 3,200 patients. A great many are convalescents. Some 1,200 go out to the dining hall for their meals. Great preparations are being made for Christmas. Many of the wards are beautifully festooned and decorated. A grand soldiers' concert is to come off to-night. Weather fine, and quite cold; no snow, and but little ice.

From Albany.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 26.

A Salute was fired here to-day in honor of the capture of Savannah.

George E. Gordon, convicted of the murder of Owen Thompson, was sentenced to-day to be hung on the 16th of January.

Salute at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Monday, Dec. 26.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired this afternoon, in honor of the capture of Savannah.

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS MORAL, POLITICAL AND ÆSTHETIC. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of "First Principles of Philosophy," "Education," &c. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

More fortunate than his cotemporary Mr. BUCKLE, whose career was cut short when he had scarcely reached the threshold of his projected undertaking, HERBERT SPENCER sees gradually grow under his hand the separate portions and "parts of one stupendous whole"—all to be compacted and arranged in their allotted place—of the great philosophical system of the universe, to which the powers of his life and mind have been devoted. The care of his friend and editor, Dr. E. L. YOUMANS, has made them accessible to the American public, and it is a fact creditable to the national habits of thought, that these books find a ready and remunerative sale—abstract as much of their contents is from the ordinary concerns of life, and demanding for its due consideration a degree of mental discipline supposed to belong to scholars and students alone. The essays comprised in the volume now before us, though various in their subjects, relate, more or less distinctively, to the division of Mr. SPENCER's philosophy, entitled by him *Sociology*, embracing in its range the phenomena and laws of human nature and human action, of social organism and social growth, on the proper development of which depends all intelligent administration of public affairs. Three of the ten essays—"The Philosophy of Style," "Personal Beauty," "Gracefulness"—are of a lighter cast than the remainder. They are all marked by the same peculiarities that have won for Mr. SPENCER's previous writings the attention of thinking men, an earnest striving to pierce down to the original idea or conception of the subject, combined with the ability to present the results thus obtained in a style remarkable for its transparent clearness and limpidity. Seen through this medium, an abstruse inquiry loses half its terrors for the ordinary reader, who finds himself unawares in the midst of a deep philosophical discussion, and actually amused all the while. The essays that relate more especially to politics and legislation are properly recommended by Dr. YOUMANS to his countrymen at this juncture of the national affairs, when the vital interests involved in the elucidation of the foundation truths of government and civil polity to American citizens are self-apparent. A volume so full of matter admits of no analysis; there is scarcely a superfluous word in it that could be retrenched without maiming an idea. Each succeeding publication undoubtedly widens the circle of Mr. SPENCER's disciples.

THE GYPSIES OF THE DANE'S DYKE, A STORY of Hedgeside Life in England, in the year 1855. By GEORGE S. PHILLIPS. (January Searle) 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The *Dane's Dyke* is a romantic, deep, and almost inaccessible intrenchment dug across the promontory, at whose extremity the high land of Flamborough Head breasts the storms and mists of the German Ocean, a region more prolific in what sailors call "nasty weather," than any other equally well frequented portion of the earth's surface. Its name is traditionally derived from the Northern rovers, who made those shores their favorite resort, and it now affords a customary haunt for Gypsies, whose tents find shelter in the out-of-the-way and rarely visited ravine. It was while the author, at the suggestion of a literary institution in Yorkshire, undertook to "throw a chain of libraries, reading-rooms, and schools for grown-up people" through the remote dales and upland fells of the country, that he first made acquaintance with the wild scenery and wilder people that his narrative introduces to the knowledge of a wider circle. An intimacy, lasting for two years, afforded him ample means of insight into the peculiarities of Gypsey life and character, the impressions thence derived forming the groundwork of his present book. At the first glance of the subject it is impossible to avoid thinking of GEORGE BORROW and his treatment of a topic that he has almost made his own. Mr. PHILLIPS' book, however, has little in common with *Lavengro*, or *The Gypsies of Spain*, though equally original in form and execution. It is difficult to characterize in few words. There is in it a romantic story for lovers of fiction, transcendental episodes for the philosopher, verse of picturesque and striking quality for the poet, uncouth dialectical peculiarities of speech for the philologist, and new and fresh information respecting a race of obscure origin, for the student of ethnology; all the product, not of books, but drawn fresh from the inspiration of wanderings staff in hand and knapsack at back, through the scenes that have left their imprint deeply stamped on the mind of the writer. We shall give no hint of the plot of the story, for fear of blunting the sharp edge of the reader's curiosity, but can recommend it as one of the most attract- and original books of the season.

UNDER THE BAN, (LE MAUDIT)—A Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M. L'Abbé. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The unusual excitement attending the circulation of *Le Maudit* in France was due as much to the clerical position claimed by the writer as to the merits—and they are many—of the book itself. His aim, apparently, was to show how the system, at once wise and beneficent, of the Church, is perverted by the famous society of the Jesuits to selfish ends, by means the most tyrannical and unscrupulous, when once the power becomes lodged in the hands of that community. He depicts a young minister of religion, active, devoted, intelligent and inquiring, gradually marked out for censure by low minds unable to appreciate his wider culture, and who consequently regard him with distrust and suspicion. How much persecution (within the pale of the law) may be exercised, even in this nineteenth century, by an organized body on its individual members, is exemplified in the fate of the hero, who, after a brave struggle, falls a victim to the machinations of his enemies. The book is reputed to show a familiarity with ecclesiastical routine, &c., that could only be obtained by a priest, but all attempts to discover the author have, as yet, been unsuccessful. The sensation growing out of its publication in Paris was scarcely second to that produced by RENAN's *Life of Christ*. The translation is fluent and spirited.

HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel in the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864. Compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON. 12mo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This convenient and clearly-arranged little work, shows at one glance the name, age, rates, officers, services, &c., of every vessel—amounting to nearly seven hundred in number—that compose the largest navy in the world, of ships and steamers actually in commission. A mighty force, not the product of long years devoted to its production, but absolutely extemporized, before our eyes, from the abounding material resources of the nation. Every reader of a newspaper, even, to say nothing of more circumstantial documents, has often felt the want of a reference manual on naval matters, as compact and complete as Mr. OSBON's "Hand-Book."

THE PRISONERS.

What Stops the General Exchange of Prisoners of War—Three-fourths of Our Men Already Exchanged by Death, or Mental and Bodily Ruin, and the Rest will soon Follow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public mind is deeply excited, and most righteously so, at the starvation of the United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Secessionists. The dogged sullenness and scoundrelism prevailing everywhere among the prison guards and officials, (with, I think, the general exception of the surgeons,) the measureless torments of the forty or fifty thousand helpless young men, with all their humiliations, hunger, cold, filth, despair, hope utterly given out, and the more and more frequent mental imbecility, I have myself seen the proofs of in so many instances, that I know the facts well, and know that the half has not been told, nor the tithe either. But there is another and full as important side to the story. Whose fault is it at bottom that our men have not been exchanged? To my knowledge it is understood by Col. MULFORD, our capital Executive Officer of Exchange, and also by those among us who have had longest and nearest contact with the secession exchange officers, that the Government of the latter have been and are ready to exchange man for man as far as the prisoners go, (certainly all the whites, and, as I understand it, a large proportion of the blacks also.)

Under the President (whose humane, conscientious and fatherly heart, I have abiding faith in,) the control of exchange has remained with the Secretary of War, and also with Major-Gen. BUTLER. In my opinion the Secretary has taken and obstinately held a position of cold-blooded policy, (that is, he thinks it policy,) in this matter, more cruel than anything done by the Secessionists. Ostensibly and officially saying he will not exchange at all, unless the Secession leaders will give us, on average terms, all the blacks they capture in military action, the Secretary has also said (and this is the basis of his course and policy,) that it is not for the benefit of the Government of the United States that the power of the Secessionists should be repleted by some 50,000 men in good condition now in our hands, besides getting relieved of the support of nearly the same number of human wrecks and ruins, of no advantage to us, now in theirs.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in my opinion, has also incorporated in the question of exchange a needless amount of personal pique, and an unbecoming obstinacy. He, too, has taken his stand on the exchange of all black soldiers, has persisted in it without regard to consequences, and has made the whole of the large and complicated question of general exchange turn upon that one item alone, while it is but a drop in the bucket. Then he makes it too much a personal contest and matter of vanity, who shall conquer, and an occasion to revenge the bad temper and insults of the South toward himself.

This is the spirit in which the faith of the Government of the United States toward fifty thousand of its bravest young men—soldiers faithful to it in its hours of extremest peril—has been, for the past year, and is now, handled. Meantime, while the thing has been held in abeyance in this manner, considerably more than one-fourth of those helpless and most wretched men (their last hours passed in the thought that they were abandoned by their Government, and left to their fate), have indeed been exchanged by deaths of starvation, (Mr. Editor, or you, reader, do you know what a death by starvation actually is?) leaving half the remainder closely prepared to follow, from mental and physical atrophy; and even then the remnant cannot long tarry behind. So that the Secretary and the Major-General mentioned, may find their policy work out more even than they calculated.

In my opinion, the anguish and death of these ten to fifteen thousand American young men, with all the added and incalculable sorrow, long drawn out, amid families at home, rests mainly upon the heads of members of our own Government; and if they persist, the death of the remainder of the Union prisoners, and often worse than death, will be added.

WALT WHITMAN.

Letter from Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

The "Falls City" ought to have been the greatest city of the Ohio Valley, if not of the West, and would have been but for the influence of "the peculiar institution," which has counterbalanced her natural advantages.

Though this place has been the commercial emporium of the State for a half century, it is remarkable how few of the prominent and great men of the Commonwealth it has furnished. Take out PRENTICE among editors, and GUTHRIE among politicians, and the remainder are more respectable than renowned. The villages of Bardstown and Russellville, the little capital city of Frankfort, and Lexington, the ancient "Athens of the West," have been much more favored in this respect.

The political elements here are apparently not much excited, but very evidently moving. There was always a large but latent anti-slavery elemen in Kentucky. Not only is that being developed, but many, very many, who have always heretofore stood in political opposition to the Administration, are disposed not to fight against destiny. They will deal with events as practical men, and though they may not actively assist in a rapid solution of the great question, will promptly acquiesce in any measures adopted by the State or the General Government.

The politics of Kentucky are not well understood outside of the State, and not always properly considered inside of it. The vote of the State was small at the late Presidential election, owing to many facts well understood here, and which I need not detail. Mr. LINCOLN received less than a third of the votes cast, and yet there is a strong tendency in and out of the State to consider the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN as the only loyal people of old Kentucky. To any one having an inside view of matters here, and tolerably acquainted with the history of the struggle here, this is extremely unjust. While I believe that the full Administration vote was not polled, and while it is undoubtedly true that some "sympathizers," who have given up all hope of Southern independence, did vote for McCLELLAN, it is certainly true that the supporters of Gen. McCLELLAN in this State comprise a large majority of the active and prominent men of Kentucky, who in the critical hour, saved her from the folly and sin of secession. This should make the Administration party in and out of Kentucky considerate how they attempt the practice of political exclusiveness. Let them remember that many of the leaders of the Administration party in Kentucky have only *recently become* such, and that if a man is ernestly and profoundly for the Union, (as a majority of the McClellan men of *this* State surely are,) they will not, to say the least, be *dangerous* on other questions. Were the Kentucky regiments loyal at Wild Cat, Mill Spring, Chaplin Hills, Donelson, Shiloh and Murfreesboro? They divided their votes about in the same proportion that the citizens did, the proportion being a fraction *larger* among the soldiers than among the citizens. I will only mention, as one example, the renowned Seventeenth, whose present commander, Col. STUART, is a warm supporter of the Administration. It voted McCLELLAN 179, LINCOLN 51. I say, as a warm friend of the Administration, we ought now to consider these things and deal justly, and make friends rather than enemies in Kentucky.

The new order of things will probably be acquiesced in more readily in central Kentucky, the celebrated blue grass region, than in the timbered and tobacco districts. In that truly "garden spot," whose surpassing beauty is manifest even in Winter, the planters, having no "new ground" to clear, and having their broad, clear and gracefully undulating lands well set in pasture, are already being profitably devoted to grazing, and most of them admit that their herds of blooded stock could be as well and as profitably managed without *slaves*. The change may be slower and more disagreeable in the tobacco-planting sections, as slave labor has been deemed peculiarly adapted to that. But even they will find at last that free labor is best, as well as cheapest.

Much interest is felt about the choice of a successor to Mr. POWELL, whose term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March next, who is not thought by the McClellan men of the State to be friendly to the Government, and who boasts that he "has never voted a man nor a dollar for this unholy war." Last Winter the Administration members of the Legislature voted for BURNAM, and will again vote for him or BRECKINRIDGE. The opposition voted variously for BELL, GUTHRIE and BRAMLETTE. Of course the election of a thorough Administrationman is desirable, but as that is probably unattainable from the present complexion of the Legislature, the Union men of all parties ought to see to it, that they are not misrepresented by an incorrigible Copperhead. Public sentiment is rapidly pointing to Mr. YEAMAN, of the Lower House, a member from the Second District. He has always been straight for the Union without conditions, and for the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He has often differed with the Administration on questions of policy and constitutional law; and while his blows have been felt for their power, they have been delivered with a dignity and a parliamentary courtesy that have commanded the respect of all. He is regarded here as a profound lawyer, an able debater, a hard worker, and a man of "earnest convictions," against the rebellion and the whole school of secession and nullification politics.

Naval.

OBITUARY.—Fleet-Surgeon JOHN LAWRENCE FOX, United States Navy, of Rear-Admiral DAVID DIXON PORTER's staff, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday last, aged 54 years. Dr. Fox was born in Salem, Mass., and in 1831 graduated at Amherst. In 1837 he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon; on the 6th of June, 1842, he was commissioned as Passed Assistant Surgeon, and on the 16th of August, 1847, he was commissioned as Surgeon, and he had seen about seven years' sea service under that commission—his total sea service being nearly fifteen years; on shore duty, eight years, four months; unemployed, seven years, four months. Admiral PORTER selected Dr. Fox as his Fleet-Surgeon some months since, and in the performance of the duties of organizing the medical department of the largest armada of the war he overtaxed his system, and now sleeps in peace a victim of this war. His remains were taken to Salem, for interment, on Tuesday, after the funeral services in Roxbury.

THE GUNBOAT AGAWAM.—The *Agawam* now is at the Norfolk Navy-yard, having new tubes put in her boilers. She was built at Portland, Me., and launched in April, 1863. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, A. C. RHIND; Assistant Surgeon, H. P. Babcock; Assistant Paymaster, H. Melville Hanna; Acting Master, Thos. Symmes; Acting Ensigns, Clinton Wiley, C. M. Anthony, C. L. Wilcomb; Acting Master's Mates, F. H. Lothrop, A. Dewolf, Rob. Anderson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Jas. F. P. Rust; Second Acting Assistant Engineers, A. T. E. Muller, T. M. Jones; Third Acting Assistant Engineers, G. C. Neilson, H. Spear; Acting Gunner, H. F. Dunnells; Paymaster's Clerk, Sam'l Pollock; Yeoman, Oscar Balston; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. Kline.

AFFAIRS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—The screw sloop *Dacotah*, 8 guns, is nearly ready to be undocked. The *Kearsarge* is lying at the lower shears. The *Mahaska* is in SIMPSON's dock. The *Circassian* is receiving her supplies at the wharf. The *Wando* is discharging her coal, having sprung aleak just on the eve of her departure. The *Bat* is also undergoing repairs, caused by an accident a few days since.

Assistant-Paymaster L. G. BILLINGS, who was captured in the *Water Witch*, after a desperate struggle with the rebels in the Ogeechee River, is now in this city awaiting orders. Mr. BILLINGS killed Lieut. PELOT, C. S. N., who commanded the expedition, and several others of the boarding party, and for his gallant conduct was promoted to Assistant Paymaster in the regular service.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT IRON-CLADS.—Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. D. W. GOOCH, of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, are now in Boston to investigate the construction of the celebrated Stimers light draught iron-clads, in accordance with the instructions of Congress.

Recruiting will be resumed at Portsmouth Navy-yard, as soon as those on board of the *Vandalia* are transferred to the Boston Navy-yard. About 800 men have been enlisted at that station since June, and a large number at Kittery.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Admiral PAULDING has just issued an order to commanding officers "not to allow any shore boat to approach their vessels, nor will they allow any person not attached to the yard to land in their boats at any of the docks."

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—The following vessels were at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 15th inst.: *Agawam*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Dunbarton*, supply and school-ship *Sabine*.

The supply steamer *Circassian*, Volunteer Lieut. CHURCHILL, commanding, will sail from Boston for the East and West Gulf Squadrons, touching at Port Royal, about the 31st of December.

Speech of Senator Foot on the Affairs of the Rebels.

In the rebel Senate, in the discussion of the Currency bill, the following melancholy picture of the failing fortunes of the Confederacy was drawn by Mr. FOOTE, in withdrawing from that body:

He said that in making this last effort to sustain our sinking currency, and to supply the sinews of war to our bleeding and suffering country, he had experienced feelings of anguish and chagrin which he had never been conscious of before. He saw much ground for despondency and apprehension in every quarter. If this financial bill, said he, is defeated in the two houses of Congress, so admirably digested as it is, so imposingly avouched and sustained as it is. I shall utterly dispair of our cause. The character of the expedients resorted to for its defeat are unwise, unbecoming, unpatriotic, and not at all in harmony with the intrinsic dignity of this great struggle for independence and freedom. I confidently believe that if this bill shall become a law, our currency will be reformed, our whole financial system will be solified and made efficient for all the purposes of the pending war, our armies will be supplied with all things needful for their comfortable subsistence, and enabled to meet with success the invading host now threatening us with ruin. If this measure shall be defeated, I shall regard the war as virtually at an end; and all the generous hopes of our patriotic and much suffering countrymen as cruelly and criminally blasted. The honorable gentlemen suppose it is safe at this perilous moment to indulge in vain and visionary experiments upon the currency. If they regard the present as a suitable time for the utterance of such language as we have heard in this hall in the last forty-eight hours, looking manifestly to the wholesale repudiation of all our present currency, then do I differ from them essentially. Sir, I beseech honorable gentlemen, on this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face, and provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Our financial affairs are most seriously disordered abroad, owing to the most criminal mismanagement of every kind. No respectful consideration has been yet accorded to us, or seems likely to be accorded hereafter. At home a series of legislative measures have found sanction here which must be inevitably fatal to State rights and State sovereignty and to popular freedom, if not speedily modified. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never been seen before upon the earth. Other acts are in progress here, which should they pass, must produce popular convulsions which will put our whole governmental system in the most serious jeopardy. Enormous abuses of power heretofore committed to the Executive Department have occurred which has everywhere filled the minds of our countrymen with distrust and alarm. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of SAFFORD, the enforcement of which speedily brought CHARLES I. to the block, but before SAFFORD had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedom of deliberation will have been effectually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The freedom of the press will, in all probability, come to an end about the same time by the operation of causes which I have heretofore discussed in this hall. In the midst of these alarming occurrences, and while corruption is known to be diffusing itself along all the channels of official intercourse, what is the condition of our armies? LEE is nobly and successfully defending Richmond and Petersburgh. The unjust, unwise and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant and efficient JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville, have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama to the army of SHERMAN. Fort McAllister has fallen, Savannah is about to fall. The fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. HOOD's army has already met with a great disaster at Franklin, and, in my judgment, is fatally compromised. Presidential interference is the cause of all these dire mischiefs, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro, and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should HOOD's army be destroyed—an event which, I fear, is but too probable—and SHERMAN should come round to this vicinity in ships—which I do not doubt he now intends—what will be the fate of Richmond? Sir, is it under such circumstances that it is deemed unwise to throw unseemly obstructions in the way of passing an efficient financial bill? Is this the proper time to talk about repudiation, or the time to refuse to entertain all propositions looking to an honorable peace? So think many in this House, who, perhaps, constitute a majority; but so do not I think. Sir, I have spoken out my views frankly and explicitly; and now I wish to say to this House, that the course of events, here and elsewhere, has been recently such that I shall deem it a duty which I owe alike to my character and to my principles, which I have heretofore steadily maintained, to withdraw from this body altogether. I am a free man, and the representative of freemen, and I do not know how to legislate in chains. I will no longer be responsible for measures adopted in secret session of this body which my whole soul abhors and my whole understanding condemns. This, as I have already said, is perhaps the last time that I will address this body, or discuss the questions here under consideration. I shall withdraw to some sequestered spot, where I can enjoy a little repose and freedom from taxation. If disturbed in my retreat by the hand of oppression I will seek in foreign climes that freedom and happiness which I consider are denied to me here.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The principal business of recruiting having been transferred by Supervisor BLUNT from the Battery grounds to the City Hall Park, the old system of swindling on the part of bounty brokers has been resumed at Castle Garden. It is now hardly safe for a newly-arrived emigrant to leave the protection of the Commissioners of Emigration and venture into the city unless accompanied by a policeman. The arrival of steamers at Castle Garden draws around that institution a class of vagabonds, whose daily object is to rob emigrants, either by picking their pockets or enticing them into some private recruiting office and swindling them out of their bounties. Mr. CASSERLY, the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, is about introducing a system through which all unsuspecting foreigners will be fully informed of their rights, and warned of the snares that may be thrown around them. Mr. CASSERLY, on previous occasions, when Castle Garden was infested by bounty swindlers and thieves, proved himself equal to the emergency, and through his efficient police force drove from the premises all interlopers. It is is be hoped that in the future he may be equally successful.

Important Revenue Decision Respecting Stamps on Oil Leases.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of Dec. 7, in relation to the stamp duty on an "oil lease," so called, has been received.

The law makes the "rent or rental value" the test which determines the amount of the stamp duty, and of course where the rent is fixed at a specified sum in money the stamp duty is easily determined.

In the case of these oil leases there is, however, very rarely a fixed rental value in money agreed upon. In some cases the lessee contracts to erect valuable machinery or sink shafts as well as to pay a certain rate per gallon or barrel, for the oil produced, or deliver a certain portion of the oil instead of cash payments, and in others the rent is to be a certain portion of the oil or its value in money—the machinery, as in the first case, to become the property of the lessor at the end of the term.

In such cases, the annual rent or rental value can only be determined by estimation. If the lease is of new and untried lands, there is, of course, a possibility that it may turn out to be worthless, so far as the production of oil is concerned; but it would not be safe to assume that it would always, or perhaps ever, be so. If the lessee has erected valuable machinery upon the premises, or made valuable improvements, which, upon the termination or surrender of the lease became the property of the lessor, it is evident that he has received a portion of the *rent*, or compensation for the use of his land agreed upon, although no oil is produced.

The rental value cannot in such cases be accurately determined, and, of course, the stamp duty can no more be accurately calculated; and therefore, parties in such cases are advised to apply to the collector, under section 162 of the act of June 30, to have the stamp duty determined, which, of course, involves the calculation of the annual rental value.

If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lessee in such case underlets or assigns his lease, or a portion, or undivided interest in it, the collector will, in such case, have some reliable data to start upon, but in all cases he should estimate, from the best information he can get, the probable average rental value, and, of course, in doing this, he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises—the information derived from the parties and others, and the stipulations of the lease, and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil is an element in the calculation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will of course receive such instructions as may be derived from this office.

Such leases, whether of oil, coal or mineral lands, are held to be subject to stamp duty as leases, and a stamp, as an agreement or contract, is of course insufficient.

There are thousands of farms in the country which are leased "upon shares," as it is termed, and as it is of course impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year, the rental value must be estimated, and the quantity as well as value of the several products must become elements in the calculation, and yet no difficulty seems to have arisen in such cases. The calculation in the case of a coal or oil lease may be more complicated, but the principle is the same.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York.

The Presidential Election.

RETURNS OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

States.	PRESIDENT, 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Lincoln.	All others.
California	43,844	26,357	39,173	79,667
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	43,792	33,454
Delaware	8,155	8,767	3,815	12,224
Illinois	189,496	158,730	172,161	167,532
Indiana	150,238	130,233	139,033	133,110
Iowa	89,075	49,596	70,409	57,922
Kansas	16,441	3,691	—	—
Kentucky	26,592	61,478	1,364	144,852
Maine	61,803	44,211	62,811	35,107
Maryland	40,153	32,739	2,294	90,208
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	106,533	62,642
Michigan	85,352	67,370	88,480	66,267
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	22,069	12,730
Missouri	71,192	31,299	17,028	148,490
Nevada (est.)	10,217	6,984	—	—
New-Hampshire	34,381	32,200	37,519	28,434
New-Jersey	60,723	68,024	58,324	62,800
New-York	368,735	361,986	362,646	312,510
Ohio	264,975	205,557	231,615	210,831
Oregon (est.)	8,960	6,000	5,270	9,140
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	268,030	208,412
Rhode Island	13,692	8,740	12,244	7,707
Vermont	42,419	13,321	33,808	9,036
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	—	44,947
Wisconsin	80,082	63,028	86,110	66,070
Total	2,182,502	1,775,200	1,864,523	2,004,093
Per cent	55,15	44.85	48.20	51.80
Lincoln's maj	407,302	Anti-Lincoln maj.		139,570

Whole vote in 1860, 3,868,616; in 1864 (estimating that not counted), 4,000,000; increase, 131,384. The entire vote for President in 1860, including all the Southern States, was 4,680,193.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1864, 12 o'clock M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

The minutes of meeting held December fifteen were read and approved.

BILLS.

By the President—

Bill of John M. Hall, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward, for December election.

By the same—

Bill of F. A. Ransom, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of laying crosswalks on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of curb, guttering and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Charles Hulseman for fitting up the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Hay and Nearing to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-seven Chambers-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Walton Brothers to erect a swinging banner sign in front of their store, number sixty-seven Warren-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle thereof, on both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to Sixty-sixth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the low and sunken lots between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from the present sewer in Sixth-avenue, and to run easterly about three hundred feet from said avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary, a space four feet wide on both sides of Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance for paving Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets with trap-blocks.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regraded, and curb and gutter stones set and reset, and a space of four feet wide be flagged through the middle of the sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work is hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the carriage of Hose Company forty-three be repaired, the repairs necessary to put the carriage in complete working order not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that East Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement; the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that West Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also those on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth street be repaired and flagged to their full width, where necessary and not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the owners of property in West-street, between Watts and Hoboken streets, for half of all the expense incurred by them in paving said part of West-street, and in repaving Watts-street, from Washington to West streets, upon their filing with the Comptroller a certificate from the Croton Aqueduct Board, to the effect that the said works have been completed to their satisfaction, and that the expense incurred is reasonable and fair; the amount so paid to be taken from the appropriation for Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from the sewer in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third-street, to or near the sewer now built between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution that the sidewalk in front of number one hundred and seventy-six Christopher-street be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged and reflagged, curb and gutter stones set and reset, where not already properly done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Forty-seventh-street, from the Seventh to the Tenth avenue, be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots numbers fifty-three and fifty-four West Sixtieth street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenue A; also at the intersections of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and First-avenue; also at the intersections of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue; also at the intersections of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Twelfth-avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the north side of Fortieth-street, about one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged on the north side of Hammond-street, between West-street and Thirteenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Fifty-seventh-street, from the Fifth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter be set and reset in Forty-eighth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on Forty-eighth-street, between the Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be flagged, full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and on Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where necessary, and not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for excavating a cellar and area under and around the south wing of the Rotunda in the City Hall Park.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the owners of the sunken lots on the westerly side of avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets, be and are hereby directed to fill the same without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, also in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, also in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from the Fourth to the Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the city the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution that Thirty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the city the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners on the line of the proposed improvement, and one-half at the expense of the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One hundred and Sixteenth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the salary of the Engineer of the New Court-house (Fourth District Court) be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Park-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the vacant lots on south side of Fourteenth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third avenue to Mount Morris-square, also One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from the Third to the Sixth-avenue, also One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue A, First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; one-half at the expense of the city, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Henry E. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, for the sum of two hundred and three dollars and eleven cents, with the interest that may have accrued on an assessment levied against the property of said church, (known as line number two thousand five hundred and seventy-five, street number seventy, map number one one hundred and fifty-five, ward number one thousand two hundred and thirty-two, on the map for paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street, confirmed February nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine,) also, for the further sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with the interest that may have accrued, on an assessment for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, levied against the property aforesaid, known as map number four thousand five hundred and four, ward number one thousand two hundred and thirty-two; the said amounts to be applied by the said Montgomery to the payment of the assessments aforesaid, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations and Charities," or any other appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Petition (from the Board of Aldermen) of the American Telegraph Company, for permission to construct a dock for the protection of their telegraph cable crossing the Hudson River, at the foot of Fifteenth-street, with resolution, that the American Telegraph Company be permitted to construct a dock from the bulkhead at the foot of Fifteenth-street, North River, outwardly to the exterior line, on piles or otherwise, as the more effectual protection of their telegraph cable, which crosses the Hudson River at that point, may require; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, together with the street on the west side of Gramercy Park, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, be paved with Belgian, or trap-block pavement, one half at the expense of the owners of property, and one half at the expense of the city, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting

Resolution that the sidewalk on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that permission be granted to the property-owners on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot for the use of Hudson Hose Company, number Twenty-one, to be located on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that permission be given to Richard A. Davis to exhibit a sign and show-case in front of his premises, number ninety-four Duane-street, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Samuel Weill, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Forty-first-street, from the First to the Second avenues, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Forty-second-street, between Second avenue and the East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at auction in accordance with law, the property on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, known as the Colored Orphan Home, and return the proceeds to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the city for the payment of the city debt.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable site for the use of the Colored Orphan Asylum on land belonging to the city above One Hundred and Tenth-street, and report such selection to the Common Council with recommendation for their action.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. Titus to display goods in front of his premises number two hundred and eighty-three Washington-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that when the Board adjourns, it do to meet on Monday, nineteenth instant, at four two o'clock P. M.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, the nineteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1864, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.)

BILLS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Thomas Reilly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of Thomas Hearn, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of John J. Cloran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Sullivan, to erect a tent in the Park, for the purpose of recruiting, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Washburn & Worrall, number two hundred and sixty-six Broadway, to continue a sign in front of their premises, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynch for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by him, by reason of his horse falling off Pier number Fourteen North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of the petition of Francis McKenna, for remuneration for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of petition of Patrick O'Brien to be reimbursed for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution relative to the preparation of maps for the members of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Justice of the Seventh Judicial District be empowered to appoint a suitable person to act as an interpreter to the court of the said district, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the said salary monthly.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order six hundred and twenty-seven, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Houghtalin called up general order number six hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number six hundred and twenty-one, being a resolution, by Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be in full for music furnished by said band on the occasion of the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Trapp, reception of Russians, and reception of Forty-fifth Regiment, as per bills annexed.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number six hundred and seven, being a report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—2.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number five hundred and seventy-six, being a resolution, by Board of Aldermen that a receiving-basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number six hundred and twenty, being a bill of Charles Rooke, amounting to twenty dollars, for services in distributing reports of Committee on Finance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—12.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon—8.

Councilmen Webster called up General Order number two hundred and seventy-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remainder, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Petition of S. M. Blake, to be paid for injuries done his stoop by running a steam engine on the sidewalk.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution relating to turn-outs from Hudson River Railroad Company.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

"The said company paying, as a license fee for each car run upon the tracks hereby authorized to be extended, a license fee of five hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—16.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

Councilman Jaques raised a point of order, that to pass such a paper a three-quarter vote was required.

The President pro tem. decided the point of order to be not well taken.

Councilman Jaques appealed from such a decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—11.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

PETITION.

By Councilman Riley—

Petition of citizens to have bulkhead south of pier number forty-three, North River, set aside for ferry purposes.

In connection therewith, Councilman Riley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart for ferry purposes, to Hoboken and Fort Lee, one hundred and fifty-one feet of the bulkhead, commencing sixty-five feet south of the north side of pier number forty-three, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hagerty moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the Twenty-first instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Wednesday, the Twenty-first inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Dublin	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	Dec. 28	New-York	N. Orleans
Geo. Cromwell	Dec. 31	New-York	N. Orleans
Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 5	New-York	N. Orleans
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Cuba* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Matanzas* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau by the *Corsica* will close on Monday from 2 to 8 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT, }
428 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864. }

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT in this district, and others interested in filling its quota on the late call of the President for 300,000 men, are requested to use all means necessary to stimulate recruiting to the utmost extent. Every facility will be extended to patriotic citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft, or otherwise aid the cause. Now is the time to finish the rebellion by promptly responding to the call of the President. HENRY P. WEST.
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
DAVID MILLER, Commissioner.
JOSEPH HILTON, Surgeon.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster account.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,

Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.

ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVER COATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC., CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.

COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER, BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gent'emen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION

DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

HOLIDAY WEEK

AT
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
NO. 274 BOWERY,

BARGAINS IN SILKS at 10s. a yard.	
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 12s. a yard.	
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 14s. a yard.	
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 a yard.	
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 25 a yard.	
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 50, $3 and upward.	

Ladies will find our Silks 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than other stores.

ALSO,

BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $2, worth $3 a yard.

Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the City of New-York.

ALSO,

BLACK ALPACAS	At 50c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS	At 62½c., worth 87½c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS	At 75c., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS	At $1, worth $1 35.

ALSO,

BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS At 50c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1,
Just purchased at auction.

ALSO,

THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS At 50c., sold within two months at 87½c.
BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES At 40c. a yard.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE.
NEW STOCK OF

SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES,	ALL SIZES,
FRENCH BEAVER BASQUES,	ALL SIZES,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES,	ALL SIZES,

ALSO
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER SACQUES,
CHINCHILLA BEAVER SACQUES,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES,
Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery (near Houston-st.)

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

858 BROADWAY. 858
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
858 BROADWAY. 858
N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING THIS WEEK
FOR NEW YEAR'S
THE FINEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
RUFFLED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
BUTTERFLY LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER SHEAR,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' SILK HDKFS.,
CHILDREN'S HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
PLAIN LINEN HDKFS.,
at every price.

REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT DE BRUXELLES COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS,
GUIPURE COLLARS AND SETS,
REAL LACE TRIMMED SETS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CASHMERE SCARFS, all sizes.
IVORY,
SANDAL WOOD, and
EBONY FANS,
and in addition
INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES
in the same line,
BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.

Also,
BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS and
CLOAK TRIMMINGS
In Great Variety.

Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
YANKEE NOTIONS.
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTTONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS, in
PEARL, STEEL and JET.

Also, a complete line of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,
and a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

also
a full line of new styles of
BALMORAL SKIRTS
at remarkably low prices.

Also,
PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELINE SILKS, &c.

Also,
a fine assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE,
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
WINGS,
POMPONS, &c.,
all the latest styles of
BEAVER AND FELT HATS.

Also,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA FOAM GOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBIAS,
and every variety of woolen goods.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
CHRISTMAS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
CLOSING AT LESS THAN COST.
OUR BEST QUALITY
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES.
WE ARE CLOSING
AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR
less than the usual price, Black, White and all shades of modes, parti colors, &c.,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near 14th-street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfuly informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a situation in the city or country, or as cook; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10; good city reference given. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid; washes and irons well; willing and obliging; wages, $7; city or Brooklyn. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Englishwoman, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for housework; understands the business well. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 FOURTH-AV.—Situations wanted for a number of excellent cooks' chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, ladies, maids, girls for housework; English, Irish, Scotch, American, &c., for city or country.

MALES.

A RELIABLE CLERK, OF GOOD CHARACTER and strict business habits, wants to do some writing, keeping accounts or any other business or private matters during the evening. Unquestionable references given. Answer J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. TRAINOR'S, for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED farmer, a situation as farm manager; understands breeding and rearing stock, rotation of crops, draining, &c.; wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address H. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as entry clerk, general or shipping clerk; good penman, correct at figures, with some experience, and best of city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. L., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference from his last and former situation, leaving on account of his employer's death. Can be seen at private stable, No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant man, who fully understands it in every respect; has good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, to make himself generally useful in a private family; one who can reside with his parents. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 47 West 14th-st. References required.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,979 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BONNET TRIMMER in a millinery house in Philadelphia. Terms, permanent situation, $600 per year and boarding without charge. Address, for three days, MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 351 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STEEL WAREHOUSE; to one well acquainted with the trade a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 4,983 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTACLE makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PARTIAL INTEREST in a successful school of high reputation, situated in one of the most delightful portions of New-England; directly accessible by rail in six hours from Boston and New-York. Address J. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter Term opens on the 4th of January. For circulars, apply to Principal.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN graduate to assist in one of the best New-England Boarding Schools; also a French gentleman for same school; personal interview required here. Wanted, also, several other teachers, both male and female, for first-class schools. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR DESIRABLE openings in Schools and Seminaries in the different States. All letters for teachers or from teachers answered by return mail. Address "National Teachers' Institute. No. 713 Broadway, N. Y."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.
The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IS AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE,
where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.
Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Importers of watches,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.
N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

VALENTINES.

I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House
large stock constantly on hand.

TWO BOOKS OF CURIOUS INTEREST.

I.

FIFTY-SIX AMERICAN NOBLEMEN. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Fac Similes of Autographs, Letters and Views of Their Residences.
Large 4to, $10.

II.

AMERICAN LITERARY AND HISTORICAL CURIOSITIES, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.
Large 4to, $10.
HURD & HOUGHTON, (for G. P. Putnam,)
No. 441 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT—NO. 4 PINE-ST., HAVE for sale four new first-class and very superior built dwelling houses, on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

Also, a first-class 4-story house on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., with an extra lot and stable adjoining.

Also, the first-class 4-story dwelling house, with parlor carpets, mirror and gas fixtures, No. 56 West 39th st.

Also, several houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations.

FOR SALE.—NO. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. and Broadway. The lot is 25 feet by half the block; the building is 3 stories in rear and 2 in front; is now a factory, with steam power; would be sold with or without the power; could be easily converted into a private or livery stable, with lofts above to let. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, three-story brick, central, well lighted and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, 4-story, basement and under-cellar, built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET!

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE,
Under the hall.

HOUSE TO RENT TO PRIVATE FAMILY, OR SELL, IN BROOKLYN—Genteel frame cottage house, No. 176 Sands-st., near Gold-st., with gas, bath, &c.; rent $45 monthly. Apply in New-York at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, about 12 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the block on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.

Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.

[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER. }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1864. }

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL }
REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW- }
YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY. }

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District of the State of New-York, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the List of Taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay ten per centum additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCAK, No. 421 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum......$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year......$3 00
Two copies 1 year......5 00
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year......$2 00
Three copies 1 year......5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Panorama 2,000 Feet Long, Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Weighing One Ton! Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Dramatic Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

WALLACK'S—Closed.

NIBLO'S—All Hallow's Eve—In Place and Out of Place—The Half-Pay Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Live Indian—The People's Lawyer.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—This evening, Les Petites Miseries de la Vie.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—Paintings.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EBELLION.

A dispatch from the correspondent of the Times, with Gen. Thomas' army, states that Hood's pontoons and equipage have been captured, and that his cavalry have abandoned most of their wagon trains. The rebel army appears to be utterly demoralized.

Another account, by way of Nashville, states that Hood's pontoons had been swept away. The Tennessee River was unusually high, in many places inundating the surrounding country, and rendering the passage over of Hood's army an impossibility. The headquarters of Gen. Thomas were still at Columbia on the 24th, although our army was pushing on after the rebel forces. It was rumored that Hood's soldiers were pressed so severely by their pursuers, that they had been compelled to abandon their wagon trains.

A report from Louisville states that on the 24th, a body of 600 rebel cavalry, belonging to Gen. Lyon's forces, went from Elizabethtown, Ky., to Heydensville, and were followed the next day by the remainder of his troops, estimated at 2,000, with but one piece of artillery. Lagrange's brigade, of Gen. McCook's command, was reported close upon their rear. The damage inflicted by the rebels on the line of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad was very slight. They are reported to have captured an express train, containing a detachment of two hundred soldiers and several officers, en route for Nashville to join Gen. Sherman's army. They were all paroled.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 16th, arrived at this port last evening. We learn from Panama papers that the seven prisoners captured on board the *Salvador*, and who have been confined for several weeks past on the United States steamship *Lancaster*, in Panama Bay, have been transferred to the sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, to be conveyed to San Francisco, where they will be confined in Fort Alcatraz. Acting Ensign Rockiesway, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, was shot in the right arm by the accidental discharge of an Enfield rifle in the hands of the gunner's mate on board the *Saginaw*, on the 6th. The *Saginaw* had just left Panama, but, on the occurrence of the accident, immediately put back. Rockiesway's arm was amputated, but he died the same evening. He was a native of Connecticut. The only news of importance from Central America is the almost universal complaint of the destruction of the cotton plant by worms. In regard to the would-be pirates arrested recently at Panama, we learn that the man Bradshaw, *alias* Johnson, the chief of the gang, when he found that the plot was discovered, divulged many of their plans. He said he had purchased, some time ago, for $2,000, the island of San Elmo, in this bay, which they had made a depot for coal and guns. The latter statement is not believed. Bradshaw also stated that, though they had failed to seize the *Guatemala*, they had not given up all hope of securing the ship. On the 3d instant, Bradshaw and his gang left Acajutta for Belize, on the *Atlantic*. Before leaving they had a fight among themselves, and some of them were hurt. Some of the gang had threatened the life of Bradshaw, and at his request the Government furnished him with a guard.

The celebration of Christmas was continued throughout the city yesterday, when the more secular and festive enjoyments of the day were indulged in. Business was almost entirely suspended, all the public offices were closed, and our people generally joined in one mode or another in celebrating the anniversary. The State Soldiers' Home in Howard-street gave a dinner to 500 soldiers, and among the guests who visited the institution were Vice-Admiral Farragut and Commodore Drayton, both of whom made addresses in answer to calls from the audience. A sumptuous dinner was also given to 350 soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 94 Broadway, where speeches were made by Col. Howe, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Chaplain Thompson, E. C. Bailey, of Boston, and others. The "Five Points House of Industry," the "Five Points Mission," and the charitable institutions on the Islands also provided those under their charge with a Christmas dinner and other entertainments appropriate to the occasion. All the Sunday-schools of the city also observed the day at their various churches.

The Live Stock trade is heavy this week. The present rain is alike unfavorable for business and for exposing dressed meat on the hooks, so that butchers are buying lightly. Many of them have a stock left over from last week, and the abundance of cheap poultry lessens the demand for meat. About 2,850 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, comparatively few of them of first quality. Good cattle were in demand at last week's rates, or a shade higher. Sales were quite common at 20c. ℔ lb. net, or dressed weight, for choice animals, 15c.@18c. for medium to good, and 12c.@14c. for poor. The yards were not emptied by night, and with the additions expected, there will be enough for to-day. Sheep are abundant and 1c. ℔ lb. lower, prime lots selling slowly at 10c. Hogs are ranging from 13c. to 14c. with a moderate demand.

The Philadelphia *North American* has been shown a sample of army tobacco, brought from the front, one-third proportion of which proves to be sumac. This article is worth about $60 a ton. A like quantity of tobacco would cost some hundreds of dollars. The sumac is dried, and afterward saturated in a strong decoction of waste tobacco. It is then incorporated into the genuine article, and in that shape is furnished to soldiers. The cause of complaint is less on account of the cheat than on account of the deleterious effects of the adulteration. The sumac produces ulceration of the mouth in all cases, not unfrequently terminating in cancer. To detect the adulterated article is almost impossible. The sumac can be so mingled with smoking tobacco that it cannot be separated or even distinguished from it.

Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brown-stone building No. 27 Beekman-street, occupied by Beebe & Hall, paper dealers; Johnson & Fry, publishers, and John O'Hara, book-binder. The building and contents were destroyed. Mr. O'Hara is insured for $34,500 in city companies. The aggregate loss by this fire will not be less than $150,000. The buildings Nos. 29 and 25 Beekman-street, with their contents, were very badly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The soldiers' fair at Springfield, Mass., closed Friday evening. It was a success, the receipts being, according to an estimate, $15,000. The sale of the Springfield *Musket* netted $1,100, about a thousand copies having been sold. The articles not disposed of, are to be put up at auction. An autograph letter from President Lincoln brought $23, and one from Gov. Buckingham $10.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Leigh, formerly of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, who was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May last, arrived in this city Saturday, having made his escape from the Union prison-pen in Columbia, S. C. He was forty-four days on his journey, from the time of his escape to the time he reached Knoxville, Tenn.

Bergen County, N. J., is threatened with the oil fever. It seems that near Hoboken a railroad embankment has covered up "a greasy old spring" to which people used to resort for medicinal purposes. It is now whispered that it is an oil well, and should be bored.

The funeral services of the late William Curtis Noyes will be held on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Southwestern Victories.

Gen. Thomas fairly and equally divides the honors in the Southwest with Gen. Sherman. Every day adds to the magnitude of Thomas' victory in Tennessee—enlarging at once our view of the greatness of the victory achieved in front of Nashville on the first three days of battle, and adding to the completeness and importance of the triumph by the vigor and success of the pursuit. It is twelve days ago this morning since the battle commenced by the great assault of our forces upon the Confederate army, which Jeff. Davis and Gen. Hood had had the audacity and foolishness to march into Middle Tennessee and up to the capital of the State. From our victory of the first day on the rebel left—from the second day's victory "at all points"—from the third day's victory which sent the enemy reeling beyond Franklin—onward through the general pursuit which began on Sunday of last week and lasted till the week's close, leaving Hood and his wreck of an army upon the south side of Duck River—our forces have enjoyed success continuous and brilliant, its value being demonstrated by the immense captures of prisoners and artillery which have been officially and unofficially chronicled in our columns.

Hood's army has certainly suffered a more complete and fearful rout than has ever befallen any rebel army in the whole course of the war. We have had nothing at all approaching or parallel to it. Were not the evidences of it in men, *materiel*, and other indubitable proofs, actually in our possession, we might be disposed to think there had been exaggeration, or that our Generals and journalistic reporters were discounting the future.

Those who would like the pursuit to be faster than it is, must remember that it is midwinter in Middle Tennessee as well as here, and must remember the tremendous difficulties that surround a pursuit in such weather as has prevailed for the last fortnight there as well as here—snow and rain overhead, while under foot the roads were now slippery with ice and now slippery with mire. Under such circumstances, we think a pursuit of over forty miles in the first six days of last week, through such a country as lies between Nashville and Duck River, was something extraordinary, and showed to a demonstration the splendid trim of Gen. Thomas' veteran army.

With Gen. Sherman carrying his conquests over the length and breadth of the State of Georgia, and Gen. Thomas driving to utter rout and destruction the only great army which the rebels possess out of Virginia, we may well close the chapter of the year, and look for the total extinction of the Southern Confederacy and its armies before many months of another shall have been counted on the calendar.

What Can be Done for Our Prisoners?

It is worse than useless to disguise or ignore the fact that the condition of Union prisoners in rebel hands is exciting the profoundest feeling in the public mind, and that the action of the Government upon the subject is not regarded with satisfaction. This feeling is perfectly natural and not unreasonable. So far as the public has been informed of the action of the Government, that action does not seem adequate to the awful emergencies of the case. And while the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties, it is felt that nothing but absolute necessity—no question of etiquette, no fear of embarrassing concessions, no question of policy and expediency merely, should lead the Government to permit 40,000 of our soldiers to perish by starvation and exposure at the hands of their Southern captors.

How stands the case? We are at war with a people that have been half barbarized by slavery. The destructive influences of slavery upon the moral nature of masters, that Jefferson so vividly depicted in that memorable passage of his "Notes on Virginia," have wrought themselves fully out in the present Southern generation. The virus of the institution has been transmitted from father to son with an ever-growing rankness, until now it has eaten out every atom of the higher nature originally brought from European civilization. It has gradually converted the breed into a race like the Asiatic. They have a certain friendly complaisance, indeed a certain gentlemanly polish, well observed until their will is crossed; then flashes out the savage. What Bonaparte said of the Russian is truer of the Southerner—a scratch will show the Cossack.

A civilized people is always at a disadvantage in conducting a war with a barbarous race like this. There is a civilized mode of warfare which all civilized nations recognize as binding, when engaged in the last awful appeal to arms. Its requirements are as definite as those of any part of international law. In all the modern wars between civilized nations they have been closely conformed to, with only here and there a casual exception quickly rectified. Military law ordinarily works smoothly and easily. But when a civilized nation wars with a barbarous one, there is sure to be trouble in this regard. Barbarians care nothing for civilized usages. They know no law but their own passions and will. They will not fight under civilized restraints, while their adversaries find it almost morally impossible to fight otherwise. Thus the warfare is made very unequal, and constantly subjects the civilized power to the most difficult dilemma, whether to submit to the worst outrage or also to act the savage.

Our Government undertook, at an early period of this war, to establish with the rebellion the civilized cartel in reference to the exchange of prisoners. This cartel recognizes the military *parole d'honneur*. But it was soon found that the rebellion had not honor enough to keep true to any such parole. Thousands of the prisoners taken at Vicksburgh and elsewhere, and put on parole, were soon back again in the rebel ranks, fighting us with as much fury as ever, though not exchanged. There was no alternative but to stop paroling, and either to exchange prisoners, man for man, or not to exchange at all. The first of these two plans was tried; but immediately came the barbaric assumption of the rebels that prisoners of African descent were not men and should be permanently held by them as slaves. Of course our Government could not so barbarize itself as to agree to this. It felt that if exchanges could be effected only on that condition, they must cease altogether, that each side must retain its prisoners, treating them as the laws of civilization prescribe. But the Southern barbarians would not so treat our prisoners. While their soldiers in our hands were placed in salubrious and comfortable camps, were given wholesome and abundant rations and had every needful medical attention, our soldiers in their hands were driven into pestilential corrals, left exposed, without the least shelter, to all kinds of weather; were fed on food, generally repulsive, and always miserably scant, and had no medical care whatever. In this way, thousands of our soldiers, strong, when first taken, as any men in the land, have been brought to the grave. We have talked of the Cawnpore massacre by the Sepoys, of the atrocities of the Sarawak pirates, of the deeds done with the tomahawk and scalping-knife of North American Indians, but in no known part of the world, for the last century, has there been such fiendish cruelty as has been practiced upon our prisoners by these Southern rebels. Its peculiar nefariousness lies in the fact that it has been so cold-blooded. The fire of passion has had nothing to do with it. It has been kept up steadily, month after month. The difference between this conduct and that of the other savages, has been the difference between murdering inch by inch and murdering by one fell stroke.

But what shall be done? Are we to wait for these people to change their disposition? Absurd. They cannot change it, or, if at all, only from bad to worse. In the beginning, they could content themselves with maltreating the dead—with converting arm-bones into pipes, and skulls into drinking-cups. But, as the war went on, their savagery grew. It became sweeter to them to torture the living than to insult the dead. The barbarian spirit, left to itself, never improves.

Shall we try to check it by wholesale retaliation? It is useless to talk of that. There is too much Christian civilization here in the North to tolerate it. No argument or persuasion can make the Northern people consent that forty thousand human beings shall be systematically frozen and starved to death within the sound of their church-bells. There are moral impossibilities; this is one of them.

And yet, perhaps, considering the humane end to be gained, a limited extent of retaliation might be permitted. The true way is to try this. The rebel authorities in their extreme want of more soldiers, have said that they would exchange white prisoner for white prisoner. By this plan we should get out of their clutches all of our white prisoners, as we have a far larger number of theirs. Surely, it is better thus to save a portion of our prisoners, than to leave all, white and black, alike to perish. The present policy does the black man no good, and yet destroys the white man. Probably the true policy is to save the white man by exchange, and to protect the black man by retaliation. The rebels won't exchange by the wholesale; we can't retaliate by the wholesale. Our course is to exchange so far as we can, and let retaliation take care of the rest. The rebels have one or two thousand of our black soldiers in their hands. Take a similar number of rebel prisoners, visit upon them the rigors which our colored soldiers are experiencing at the hands of the rebels. We believe that Northern civilization can by an effort, nerve itself up to that severity, in the reasonable hope that the rebels would soon conclude that it was not worth while to visit cruelties upon the blacks which had to be so rigorously paid for by their whites. Barbarians, though they cannot feel, can calculate. The rebel authorities probably can be reached in this way, so that in the end they will consent to a regular civilized system of exchanges, and conform to it tolerably well, through motives of self-interest. We think, at all events, that the experiment should be tried.

Government Charities.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, no mention has been made in any of the departmental reports, of the extensive *charities* of the Government. It is well known that a large number of persons in the frontier States—mostly white refugees—are now supported by the United States. Rations are constantly issued to them, clothing is sometimes supplied, and other expenses are incurred in their behalf. A considerable multitude of freed negroes, also, in the Border States, are understood to be fed and cared for by the War Department. Probably no exact report can be made of the amount of provisions and clothing issued to these various dependents, as they are usually included in the supplies drawn for other objects, but there is no question that they amount to a considerable quantity.

We are aware that the Government has been placed in a difficult position by these calls in the Border States on its compassion. Families of white men, women and children, stripped of everything, who had been loyal to the Union under great hardships and dangers, fled suddenly to some frontier post, or took refuge within the lines of our armies. It could not be expected that our officers would permit these unfortunate creatures to starve. Food and proper clothing must, at least for a time, be given them. So, when our armies enveloped a district and swallowed up the harvests and stock of the population, no General with common feelings of humanity could be expected to turn away weeping women and starving children, while our depots of provisions were crowded with stores. Thus, what was at first intended as a momentary relief of extreme suffering, after a time ripened into a system of benefaction and charity. Still more naturally was this the case with the treatment of runaway slaves and their families. The very approach of our armies broke all the old bonds of these people to their homesteads; the men were eagerly sought for by our authorities for servants, pioneers or soldiers; the Proclamation of Emancipation was considered by them as the nation's pledge of their freedom, and so a call to them to leave their masters; and naturally great numbers poured into our camps, or streamed behind our lines, until at length a vast multitude of old men, women and children, utterly beggared and poor, were thrown upon the charity and support of the military department. Some had waded for miles through the swamps, some were hunted by dogs, some had swam rivers and made long journeys through the wilderness; all had abandoned their little plots of ground, their masters and work for the Slave Confederacy, to throw themselves, with touching simplicity and trustfulness, on the protection of the national armies.

It would not have been possible for any Administration to have utterly abandoned these unfortunate fugitives. It would not have been honorable in the Government to have left them to their own resources, especially after having taken away the able-bodied males. They had to be provided for. After the first charities, a large proportion of these refugees soon made themselves useful, and in various ways repaid the public the support given them. The Government then, with praiseworthy intentions of preparing the emancipated slaves for freedom, took possession in some of the States of the abandoned plantations, and the negroes—especially the old men and the women—were set to work on them to learn improved methods of agriculture. How far this latter experiment was carried, we have no means of knowing, as no report of the result or the expense of these "free-labor farms" was ever rendered to the public.

The result of all this combination of circumstances is that an immense system of charity is now sustained by the Government, toward both poor whites and blacks. However excusable in the beginning, we believe the continuance of it on any large scale now is unwise and injurious. No Administration like our Federal, can manage a charity. It will assuredly do as much harm as good. To feed a population for any length of time, is to make them paupers. It encourages dependence and idleness. These are familiar axioms in the science of charity. We believe that if at this moment nine-tenths of our military charities were stricken off, the recipients would at once discover some means of support. They would labor more, they would seek work, or fish, or hunt, or emigrate. It is the public almshouse system which keeps so many idle hands, both black and white, now in the Border States, when there is such an immense and unsatisfied demand for labor in all the Free States. The Government not only competes with every housekeeper and farmer, by paying the wages of laborers in the army, but also by dealing out alms to the refugees. It aids continually to raise the wages of labor, and at the same time injures its dependents. Furthermore, the military authorities, especially in their benefactions to white paupers, are immensely cheated. Many and many a family, intensely rebel, and with means concealed and saved, supports itself on the dole of the Government it despises and curses. Any one familiar with the frontier States can verify this.

The truth is, all such charities to white refugees and black freedmen, after the first crying want, should be left to private benevolence—Government only interferes with the natural currents of labor, and of demand and supply. Public charities should merely aid them into natural channels. No able-bodied man or woman, with wages so high in every Northern State, should be long supported by any one. They should be forced to labor, or to go where labor is in demand.

This country, moreover, is not rich enough for everything. There is a limit even to its means. It cannot pay for such a war as this, and at the same time support a national almshouse. We must retrench, and we had better begin with injurious charities.

Sherman on Grant—The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Those familiar with all the facts of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, fought in Southern Tennessee, thirty-two months and two weeks ago, never could see any ground for the criticisms indulged in by certain parties upon Gen. Grant in connection with that engagement. Ever since the action was fought, however, there have been great differences of opinion about it, especially in the West, both in the army and out of it, among officers and men.

Gen. Sherman, who was present at the battle, serving under Gen. Grant, wrote a letter some time ago upon the subject to the editor of the *United States Service Magazine*, which is published in the January issue of that able periodical. He puts in a plea for having written a document of such length, saying in extenuation: "Of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history."

The main points usually made against Gen. Grant in the matter are—first, that he had his troops on the west side of the Tennessee River at all, where they were liable to be at any moment assailed by the large rebel army then lying at Corinth; and second, that his management of the battle was such that at the close of the first day's action his army was completely used up, and had Buell not opportunely arrived on the ground with his forces, Grant's entire army would have been compelled either to surrender or suffer total demolition.

In regard to the charge as to the locality of Gen. Grant's army, it is very easily explained and very pointedly justified by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant did not select the battle-field at all; but the troops were ordered to debark on the western side of the Tennessee River by that veteran and eminent soldier, now deceased, Gen. Charles F. Smith—who preceded Grant in the command of the forces on the Tennessee. This selection of ground is indorsed at this day by Gen. Sherman, and perfectly satisfactory reasons are given for his approval.

As to the point relating to the result of the first day's action, the condition of Grant's army at the close of that day, and the purposes of Grant for the second day, Sherman's statement is no less lucid and satisfactory. Grant's army was *not* broken up at the close of the first day's battle, nor did he propose to retreat or to surrender, or to give up the contest. On the contrary, at the close of the first day's battle, Grant, seeing that the fury of the rebel assault was over, and that a vigorous offensive on his part would probably give him victory, went to Gen. Sherman, who commanded a division, and ordered him to get all things ready, and at daylight next day to assume the offensive. That order was given to Sherman and other officers before the arrival of Buell's army; and though Gen. Sherman gives proper credit to Buell and his troops for their share in the victory, he also exhibits in proper light the true position and condition, the spirit and purpose of Grant's army, and sets forth the indomitable perseverance and unflinching courage of the great soldier who is now Lieutenant-General.

We feel obliged to Gen. Sherman for having taken such pains with this matter. The material for forming "what is called history" in this war is very abundant; but much of it is very confused and untrustworthy; and authentic contributions to the history of the campaigns and career of Lieut.-Gen. Grant will increase both in value and in scarcity as time passes into history.

Our City Government—Representation of the Minority.

An evening cotemporary suggests, very pointedly, that the true difficulty in regard to our City Government, and the troubles we all suffer from it, is that the *minority* is not represented in it. This obvious defect has been frequently dwelt upon in our columns. It is well known that property interests in New-York to the value of hundreds of millions, both public and private, are entirely controlled—so far as legislation is concerned—by some 50,000 voters, who have not a penny's worth of real estate, and the 20,000 or 30,000 minority, who mainly represent the property and the intelligence of the city, have scarcely a vote either in the City Government or the Legislature. They are virtually disfranchised.

Now, it has always been a principle of American politics, that minorities should be represented. In the Congressional representation, the Senate is the defence of the national minority. A portion of the committees is always yielded to the weaker party. The districting of a State will often give the weaker side a considerable advantage.

We have especially urged the City Commissions, because they give the minority a chance in our local Government, and because they secure a more intelligent and wider constituency, to elect our local administrators. They are, in fact, chosen by the yeomanry of the State.

But there is still another mode in which the rights of the minority will be defended, without trending on any of the theories which our *doctrinaires* so dread to have invaded, and which we urge strongly on public attention—that is, an amendment of the State Constitution, which would permit *the representation of property* in our City Government. If, by this amendment, an effort were permitted to alter our city charter, we are persuaded that a new charter could be framed which would give a fair representation in one branch of the City Government to our property interests. All great European cities have one House in their City Councils to which those have a right to vote or be chosen only who possess a certain amount of property. With such a branch here, chosen alone from property-holders, and for which property-holders alone could vote, we should have a stable check—like the Senate in the National Government—against the excesses, the waste and the jobbery of the popular branch.

We say this, not alone or principally because more intelligence, or virtue, or wealth, would be represented in the conservative branch, but because their interests would be different from those of the popular house. As they would be the tax-payers and their representatives, their interests would lie in reducing taxes. If both branches were equally corrupt, they would not be apt to unite in their corruption. The habits, objects and tastes of each house would be different, and they would check one another. The conservative branch, representing the body of men of intelligence and means, would inevitably contain a much higher stamp of men than the other, and give a higher character to the city. Their great aim would be to reduce expenses, and to put a stop to "the jobs" of the other branch. Their obvious superiority would gradually uplift the character of the other, and better men would have to be chosen to it. Whatever political education our *doctrinaires* so ardently desire for the poor and ignorant (at the expense of all others,) would be abundantly furnished in the elections to the popular branch; and the end of good local government would be gained—cheapness, order, comfort and morality.

The intelligent people, who will alone consider this proposed reform, and who must present it to the Legislature, will be indifferent to the absurd cry against establishing an "aristocratic branch" in New-York or other cities. They want practical ends; they desire to see New-York delivered from the rule of jobbers and rowdies; they want clean streets, healthy houses, low taxes, and a freedom from the only aristocracy which has utterly no soul—that of great corporations. They wish that the class which is to pay $14,000,000 out of the $15,000,000 taxes this year, should have some voice in the laying them. And to secure this, they do not care what name be given to the agency which shall effect it.

The Testimonial to Admiral Farragut.—The subscriptions to the Farragut testimonial already exceed $40,000. They will, undoubtedly, reach $50,000. There is a current impression that the Admiral is entitled to a handsome sum as prize-money from captures made of vessels trying to run the blockade. This is a mistake. He has never been in command of a blockading squadron, and has had no opportunities to earn prize-money in that way. From first to last, he has commanded a fighting fleet, as at New-Orleans and Mobile, and consequently, the only pay he gets for his labors and risks is the salary attached to his office. We are confident the public will regard his services as worthy of a more substantial reward.

A correspondent of an evening paper evinces a good deal of displeasure because others than Union men and supporters of the Administration are permitted to contribute to this fund. He evinces more zeal and bigotry than wisdom. We should be very glad to have every man in the city—whatever may have been his party relations—give practical proof that he appreciates the heroic and patriotic valor which have marked the character and career of Admiral Farragut. We do not for a moment suppose that those with whom the movement originated intended to confine it to any party or to any class, and we are quite sure that it would be deprived of half its value, in the eyes of the Admiral himself, if any who might desire to contribute to it should be excluded by such a rule.

Testimonials to Public Officers.—Mr. Blunt's "smart" reply to the Citizens' Association furnishes one more argument in favor of taking away from all public bodies in this city the power of making gifts, donations, or testimonials, out of the public money. Testimonials to public men for services rendered to the public, are often both useful and graceful; but to have any value, and not to be abused, they should be very rare, and the power of bestowing them should be lodged in the hands of a body of eminent and indisputable tact, honesty, and discretion. We have no such body in this city, and therefore the practice of making appropriations out of the taxes for such purposes had better be abolished altogether, and the duty of bestowing special marks of gratitude on public benefactors be left to individual munificence. If the public takes the same view of the value of Mr. Blunt's services that he does himself, nothing will be easier than to raise the sum of $50,000 for him by voluntary subscription; but we deny the right of any body to hand him over that sum out of the pockets of the tax-payers without their consent. We have already commented more than once on the performances of the Common Council in this same field. We hope the Legislature will look into this matter this Winter, and put an end to such abuses.

The Pirates on the Pacific.—Admiral Pearson, it will be seen by the Central American news of this morning, has adhered to the prudential course he marked out for himself when he captured the pirate Hogg and his gang on board the Pacific steamer *Salvador*. Finding that President Calancha could not assume the power of permitting the prisoners to be transferred to the Atlantic Coast through the territory of the Colombian Confederation, Admiral Pearson had them confined on board the *Lancaster*, in Panama Bay, until he received orders for their disposition. These orders have reached the Admiral, and the pirates have been sent to San Francisco, to be put in durance at that place.

—Hon. David Sherman Boardman, since the death of Father Waldo the oldest graduate of Yale College, died on Dec. 2, at New-Milford, Conn. He was born in December, 1768, graduated at Yale College in 1793, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and speedily took rank among the foremost lawyers of his State. For a few years he was Chief Justice of the County Court. His recollection of events in Revolutionary times was exceedingly distinct and accurate.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Erin and Kangaroo.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Erin*, Capt. Grace, which left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th of December, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. Bridgeman, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of December, arrived here yesterday.

The news by both these arrivals is of course fully anticipated by the *Peruvian*, which covers dates to Dec. 16, while the *Africa* brought mails to Dec. 10.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Funeral of Mr Dayton—The French Press on the Character of the Deceased.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

The last sad duties to the remains of the late American Minister to France were performed this afternoon in the American Chapel of the Rue de Berry. The reading of the opening services was shared by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New-Haven, Conn., and the Rev. Mr. Lamson, of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard. The choirs of the two churches were united on the occasion under the direction of Mr. Crane, and with the magnificent new organ, and the admirable solo voice of Mrs. Riggs, of New-York, the effect of the service was grand and impressive. Rev. Dr. Sunderland pronounced an able and appropriate eulogy on the eminent public services and private qualities of the deceased, and was in turn followed by Mr. Consul Bigelow, who also spoke at length in the warmest terms of praise and affection of the lost friend, the patriot, and the eminent public man. There were but few dry eyes in the house, for to al of that vast audience the deceased was personally known, and all had learned to love and respect him, and all felt that they could illy bear the loss they had been called on to support.

The chapel was crowded to overflowing; many went away for want of room, and a large crowd remained standing in the street. The Government sent a detachment of soldiers of the Line, two files of which, with fixed bayonets, and knapsacks on their backs, held the two aisles of the church, while the street, in front of the church, was also held by a double file, resting on their arms. The coffin, placed on a platform in front of the pulpit, was draped in the American flag, and decorated with flowers. The Emperor was represented on this occasion by one of his Chamberlains, who attended in a state carriage; the Diplomatic Corps was fully represented; there were many leading Secessionists present—former friends of the deceased in public life at Washington; and in every direction the eye encountered notabilities of the political and fashionable world. Such a tribute to the memory of the deceased was a great source of satisfaction to his friends, and to all those who knew by association the eminent qualities of his head and heart.

The French press, and especially the ministerial press, have exhausted their eloquence in terms of praise of the deceased Minister. We have never seen an equal amount of eulogy given to any deceased Foreign Minister at Paris. M. Paulin Limayrac says of him this morning in the *Constitutionnel*, in an article which assumes the form of the usual semi-official utterances of that paper:

"Mr. Dayton, taken away prematurely from the esteem of all those who knew him, carries with him universal regrets. As we have already said, this honorable diplomat was one of the inheritors of the sage and noble traditions bequeathed to their country and to history by the founders and the early statesmen of the American Republic. He was of the school of the Washingtons and Franklins. The agent of his Government in France during a period of great trial to his country, and charged with the most delicate responsibilities, Mr. Dayton has known how, by the courtesy of his manners, the prudence of his language, and his moderation, to avoid the complications and embarrassments which might have otherwise arisen. The United States lose in Mr. Dayton an eminent citizen, while we, on our part, are left to accompany with respect to the grave the wise statesman and the honest man."

In a previous number the *Constitutionnel* said of the deceased Minister:

"Mr. Dayton was one of the most distinguished and enlightened men of the United States. From his courteous manner and his always well-chosen and measured language, every one could recognise in him a diplomatist who had followed the good traditions bequeathed by the first generation of statesmen of the American Republic."

The *Opinion Nationale*, after giving a sketch of the deceased Minister's life and public services, adds:

"The honorable gentleman fulfilled his diplomatic functions with a rectitude and tact which procured him the esteem of even his political adversaries; and, assuredly he had to take an active part in a whole series of important and delicate questions. It will suffice to mention the affair of the *Trent*—the repeated visits of the Confederate war vessels to ports of France—the different phases of the Mexican expedition—the offers of European mediation rejected by the United States—and the building of war vessels for the South at Nantes and Bordeaux. In all these difficult circumstances he always had a safe rule of conduct, an infallible guide—political probity."

The *Patrie*, a paper unscrupulously hostile to the Union, contains the following notice:

"Our political differences," it observes, "do not prevent us from joining with the Unionists in their regret for the death of the able diplomatist, as well as honest man and perfect gentleman, whom their cause has just lost. In the difficult circumstances in which his country was placed, Mr. Dayton never departed from the dignity becoming a diplomatist. Being obliged to make himself the echo of the haughty and sometimes excessive exigencies of Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton found means to mitigate their harshness, and thus to neutralize the just influence which the Confederate representatives had acquired in Europe. Mr. Dayton was personally known to the Emperor Napoleon III., whom he frequently met during his residence in the State of New-Jersey."

The *Journal des Débats* contains a lengthy and highly complimentary notice from the able and sympathetic pen of Prof. Laboulaye. The *Presse*, the *France*, the *Siècle*, all speak in terms corresponding to those quoted above. The *France*, the organ of Mr. Slidell, was the only paper which contained any notice of the death the day after it occurred, and this notice, which was a very kind and complimentary one, is said to have been furnished by Mr. Slidell himself. It is known that Mr. Slidell cherished the highest respect for Mr. Dayton, and never hesitated to manifest it. So good an understanding had grown up between the deceased and the French Government in these later times, that there is reason to believe the Government deeply regrets this loss. We are sure that our own Government would have been the gainer by his longer stay on earth.

By this death Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, the First Secretary of Legation, falls into the title of *Chargé des Affaires de la Legation*, until he is raised to the title of *Chargé d'Affaires*, or until another Minister is appointed. Mr. Wm. L. Dayton, jr., Second Secretary of Legation, becomes first Secretary. But his position of Second Secretary he has resigned, and when the acceptation of his resignation arrives from Washington, he will accompany his mother and sister and brother home to New-Jersey.

MALAKOFF.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Courier.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 5, 1864.

I sent you a letter, dated "King George County, Va.," which, I fear, has been detained by Mr. Seward, who does not favor the freedom of the press. It advised you of a movement in high quarters here, toward *an entire change in the laws concerning Slavery.*

Since writing that letter I spent a day with Gen. R. E. Lee, and when this subject was introduced, he interrupted the conversation and said, "I wish you to understand my views on this subject. I am favorable to the use of our servants in the army. I think we can make better soldiers of them than Lincoln can. He claims to have 200,000 of them in his service. We can destroy the value of all such soldiers to him, by using ours against them. I do not see why I should not have the use of such available material as well as he. I would hold out to them the certainty of freedom and *a home*, when they shall have rendered efficient service. He has not given them a home. Nor can he give them officers who can understand and manage them as well as we can."

On the next day I conversed with Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. A. He said, "I agree with Gen. Lee in his views. I would not await the slow action of legislatures on the subject. We have already used them in place of soldiers as teamsters, and in engineer service. We can use them in other ways. There is no reason for delay. Let them be placed in the field, and give them freedom for faithful service to the State."

The Government has inaugurated such a movement by making (during the present month) a draft of free and slave negroes, nominally for erection of fieldworks, &c., but really to drill and prepare them for home defence. I traveled to Richmond in a train containing one or two carriages crowded with these drafted negroes.

I have seen President Davis, and observed him under those circumstances which give the clue to character and draw out the real feelings and powers of the man. My first interview presented him in his own home, playing with his children, who were asleep in the library, where, after dinner, I awaited him. "Wake up, Jeff.! you little rebel, wake up and go to bed!" and then there was a scene that drew out all the tender affections of a noble heart toward the beautiful chilldren whom he loved and was teaching to love. He lately lost a fine boy, the youngest, who fell from an up-stairs window.

I next saw him as an humble, quiet, dignified but devout worshipper, bowing down on his knees before his Maker in St. Paul's Church, where Gen. R. E. Lee also was an humble and devout worshipper.

The third interview presented him as the statesman, in his official capacity; and, as he rapidly disposed of the cases brought before him by distinguished men, who successively filed before him, and as he touched his bell, and called some high authority of the Government to meet some unusual case, I saw that the statesman could play with men as well as the father could play with his child.

Rev. Dr. M. presented a petition from a clergyman and thirty others, unarmed and peaceable citizens, who had been arrested and imprisoned by the enemy. He said, "My heart bleeds over the sufferings inflicted on my countrymen by a ruthless foe. I will do all I can to relieve them."

A veteran and valued Colonel, parolled from a Federal prison, was presented. He said, "Colonel, I am busy. You will breakfast with me to-morrow."

The raids on the Canadian frontier were mentioned. I understood him to say something as follows: "These small pilfering and burning expeditions vex and annoy the enemy, cause great vigilance, provoke hatred, and injure private citizens, without bringing about peace or effecting the true objects of retaliation. Should it become necessary to wage war against the people as well as the Government, let us strike hard—let no second stroke be needed."

Sheridan had lately destroyed bridges, &c., on the Virginia Central Railroad, near Stanton. I was surprised to find myself traveling over these bridges reconstructed. He had also destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, (as high as that over the Menai Straits.) That also has been rebuilt. This is true of six or eight other railways.

Col. Taylor, aide to Gen. Lee, told me that the army was "well fed and well clothed." I never fared better than I have done while in the Southern lines. And this applies to the country where armies have fought and been quartered, as well as the other districts. It was said, "You can live cheaper than at former times, if you have gold to pay." As an evidence of this, I found many of the most substantial commodities, such as beef, flour, &c., at similar, or even lower prices than formerly, if paid for in gold.

Gen. Lee is able to hold Richmond for years against any force that may take the field against him. Gen. Early can keep the Valley of the Shenandoah, which is the key to the railways and canals supplying Richmond.

Hood is gaining strength and subsistence from the Federal draft in Kentucky and Tennessee, which is driving men to his ranks, and from the rich country through which he is passing. He will, probably, avoid a battle; and when he accepts it, he will intrench on chosen ground. Hood has fought the enemy, at Sharpsburgh, four to one, in the open field. He can, therefore, do it much more safely behind field works.

Sherman, with 60,000 men, is advancing through Georgia. He will be met by Forrest with 10,000 cavalry, and by "the reserves." These reserves comprise a body of some 20,000 men, *who are the best material ever yet used in the Confederate army.*

In addition to these, Gen. Lee can spare Gen. Longstreet or A. P. Hill, with some 15,000 men, who can be transported by rail to Georgia, making in all 45,000 men.

Now, the advantage this army will have over Gen. Joe Johnston, (who was not able to compel Sherman to accept battle during his flank movements on Atlanta,) is in the fact that Sherman must *march on or starve.* He may, therefore, be forced to attack any army that throws itself in his way. But Sherman will probably advance in two columns. This will expose him to disaster, if each party be attacked separately by the tactics which distinguished Stonewall Jackson.

As to the Federal prisoners at Andersonville, they must be moved out of the way. Poor fellows! They will suffer terribly ere it is all over. In fine, Sherman may gain a foothold on the coast of Georgia, or he may find quarters in its prisons. The former seems probable. And it would seem a just retribution upon Gov. Brown and A. Stephens, *et id omne genus*, whose reception of Sherman's peace overtures reëlected Lincoln, and induced the North to raise all these troops under the false idea that the South was giving way.

LETTERS FROM LEE.

A correspondent of the *Times* supplies copies of two letters from the Confederate Gen. Lee, which are dated as far back as 1861. One of the letters is addressed to Gen. Scott, and contains Gen. Lee's resignation of his commission after service of a quarter of a century. The other, addressed a to sister, enters more fully into the feelings which dictated that step and which animated the Southern leaders at that time:

Arlington, Va., April 20, 1864.

General—Since my interview with you on the 18th instant, I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding United States Army.

A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A. M.:

Arlington, Va., April 20, 1861.

My Dear Sister: I am grieved at my inability to see you.... I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and *though I recognise no necessity for this state of things*, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, *whether I should take part against my native State.* With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope, I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to Gen. Scott, who accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. . . . May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother.

R. E. LEE.

Obituary.

JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK, SENR.

Mr. James William Wallack, the proprietor of the well-known theatre that bears his name, died at his residence in this city on Sunday last, the 25th of December. He had nearly rounded the allotted period of three score years and ten, having been born in London, England in 1795. For several years Mr. Wallack had suffered from inflammatory rheumatism. It was not without apprehension that many of these attacks were witnessed by his relatives and friends. His demise, indeed, has often been anticipated, but a constitution of great strength and a vitality of remarkable alertness, enabled him to bear ills under which others would have fallen. Death is always a surprise, and it seems strange now that the well-dressed, gallant, genial and courtly gentleman whom we have known so well is gone. We do not exaggerate a common sentiment of regret when we say that no event of recent occurrence has occasioned a more profound expression of sorrow.

Mr. Wallack's professional career has been marked by every phase of success. Commenced at a very early age, it led him to association with Kean, Booth, Elliston and other eminent men. Rising with the opportunities that youth, study and ambition presented to him, he speedily became a favorite with the British public. He made his first appearance in America at the Park Theatre, Sept., 1818, and was at once successful. For many years subsequently he divided his time between the two countries. It would be difficult to say in which he was most esteemed, but his own preference seemed to be for the United States. In 1836 he opened the National Theatre in this city, and remained the manager of it until the establishment was destroyed by fire three years later. A long interval was thereafter passed in fulfilling profitable "star" engagements here and in England. In the year 1851 Mr. Wallack finally determined to make New-York his headquarters. At that time there was but a single theatre at his disposition—the "Lyceum." Although this establishment was in bad odor with the public, it quickly assumed a leading position under Mr. Wallack's able management. The stock company which the "Veteran" assembled around him was of unsurpassed excellence; the scenery and costumes were, for the first time, carefully attended to, and the success of the enterprise, owing to these circumstances, was emphatic and immediate. From Broome-street Mr. Wallack migrated (1861) up-town. The reputation of the present establishment extends through the entire country, but it is only right to add that it belongs, in large measure, to Mr. John Lester Wallack, whose long experience, under his father's tuition, has rendered him a worthy successor to that gentleman's deserved fame as a manager.

Mr. Wallack's merits as an actor have been indorsed by so many publics and so many pens, that it is unnecessary further to refer to them. It is proper, however, to add that he was the first of the new school rather than the last of the old. In such plays as the "Rent Day" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" he was without an equal, while in the "Merchant of Venice" and "As You Like It," he was remarkable, not for the conventionalities of his style, but for the innovations which he introduced in the parts he played in those pieces.

COL. CHARLES A. MAY.

His comrades in the old regular army, and many of our citizens who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, will regret to hear of the death of Col. May, who died in this city, on Saturday last, of disease of the heart.

Charles A. May was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1818. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Second Regiment of Dragoons, in 1836, and distinguished himself in the Florida war. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he joined the forces under Gen. Taylor, and assumed command of a squadron of his regiment. He took part in the battle of Palo Alto, and was breveted Major for gallantry and distinguished services in that action. He was one of the heroes of the following battle of Resaca de la Palma, where he charged a battery of 18-pounders, leading his dragoons up to the guns, and sabreing the gunners at their pieces. For this he received a brevet commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallantry and highly distinguished conduct in action. At the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded, he again distinguished himself, and the brevet of Colonel was conferred upon him for gallant and meritorious conduct Col. May resigned his commission in 1860, and took up his residence in this city, where he lived at the time of his death, having held for some years the responsible position of Vice-President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. In the old army, Col. May, or Charley May, as he was commonly called, was very popular. He was celebrated for his skill as an equestrian, and for feats of horsemanship. He was a popular hero in 1846, when the story of his daring achievment at Resaca de la Palma was in every one's mouth, and pictures of "Capt. May," charging through fire and smoke up to the Mexican guns, are familiar to all of us. He was a brave soldier and an accomplished gentleman, and his name will be associated in history with the most romantic incidents in the annals of our army.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The weather was too unpleasant, last evening, for the dainty *habitués* of the opera, and the attendance in consequence was anything but good. "Fra Diavolo" was given for the third time, and as frequently happens on such occasions with rare spirit and effect. All the artists were in good voice, and the performance elicited much applause, and passed off most agreeably.

To-night (Tuesday) is set apart for the benefit of Mad. Zucchi. Of the lady's claims to public consideration we need hardly speak. She has made many friends and is recognized as an artist of the first rank. Bellini's opera of "Norma" will be produced for the occasion, Mad. Zucchi sustaining the role of the *Druidess.*

On Wednesday evening Miss Kellogg will also be the recipient of a benefit—the first she has ever had in this city. "Fra Diavolo" is chosen for the event, which we are certain will be alike gratifying to the lady and her legion of admirers.

GEN. GRANT AND THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

Gen. Sherman Furnishing Facts for History.

From the United States Service Magazine

Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi.

Prof. Henry Coppee, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: In the June number of the *United States Service Magazine* I find a brief sketch of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetuate an error, which Gen. Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To Gen. Buell's noble, able and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburgh Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As Gen. Taylor is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all, on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 6, 1862. Gen. Grant visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their want, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M., on the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line behind McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M., before the sun set, Gen. Grant came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable. Still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the *furore* of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before Gen. Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. Gen. Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from Gen. Grant to assume the offensive before I knew Gen. Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think Gen. Buell, Col. Fry, and others of Gen. Buell's staff, rode up to where I was about sunset, about the time Gen. Grant was leaving me. Gen. Buell asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and Buell's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being frivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for Buell's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that with the exception of one or two struggles, the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed, nor am I now, to question anything done by Gen. Buell and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear, he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, who had, at 4 P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from Gen. Grant's anecdote of the Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that, at a certain period of the battle, he saw that neither side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At four P. M. of April 6, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with Lew. Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive in the morning. And, I repeat, I received such orders before I knew Gen. Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwelt too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army, long expected, of Lew. Wallace's division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time, our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticism at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries, to those who seek them at the front, all such criminations should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake in attributing to Gen. Grant the selection of that battle-field. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Hurlbut's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek, to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburgh Landing, and take post well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lake creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was Gen. Smith who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by Gen. Smith's orders, my division forming, as it were the outlying pickets, whilst McClernand's and Prentiss' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing, and Hurlbut of the left; Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of Gen. Smith, before Gen. Grant succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters, Savannah. If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not Gen. Grant's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck, and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburgh, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual for me; but of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. Appen. Under another leader, Col. Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march, and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in his or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio. I am, with respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

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A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
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SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

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E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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The editor of the Westmoreland (N. B.) *Times* says a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Threatened Insurrection at Richmond.—The news of the capture of Savannah created such a terrific excitement at Richmond that open rebellion against the rule of Jeff. Davis was, at the last accounts, hourly expected. The vengeance of an exasperated populace cannot be avoided or suppressed by the wretch who has deceived and betrayed them with the same ease and certainty that Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint and Chills and Fever, can be prevented or cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a conservator of health that never yet deceived the hopes of a human being. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

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A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Aubery.—On Monday morning, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Annabella, wife of Harvey F. Aubery, aged 57 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Duane M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

Babcock.—On Monday, Dec. 26, of consumption, Simeon J. Babcock, aged 23 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his uncle, Simeon R. Babcock, No. 153 West 17th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Bennett.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 25, Betsey, wife of O. M. Bennett, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from Christ Church, Westport, Conn.

Cobanks.—On Monday, Dec. 26, George Southwill, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary E. Cobanks, aged 7 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from No. 247 East 9th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Carolan.—At the Everett House, New York, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 31st year of his age, Peter Carolan, of J. & P. Carolan, merchants, Sacramento, Cal.

His friends, and those of his brother in-law, S. J. Ahern, are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies, from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to California for interment.

Hulskamper.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, William Hulskamper, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

Jaffray.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at his residence, Betchworth, in Surry, England, Arthur Woodriff Jaffray, Esq., youngest son of John R. Jaffray, Esq., of London.

Kennedy.—On Monday, Dec. 26, Rachel Carmer, daughter of James L. Kennedy, aged 4 years and 4 days.

Mitchell.—On Monday, Dec. 26, Alfred Mitchell, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 26 West 54th st., at 1 o'clock.

Marsh.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, Gideon D. C. Marsh, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st.

Noyes.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, William Curtis Noyes, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

Wayre.—On Monday, Dec. 26, Anna Maria, youngest child of George W. and Maria F. D. Wayre, aged 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her parents, St. Paul's-av., Hudson City, N J., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wallack.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, James William Wallack, in the 70th year of his age.

Wood.—At the Revere House, Boston, Saturday, Dec. 24, Hon. John M. Wood, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. S. Sutphen, No. 125 West 42d-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

Young.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 25, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of William and Eliza Young, aged 5 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, 84th-st., two doors east of 4th-av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CLOTHING.
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WENDELL PHILLIPS
will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

Subject:—"Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster."

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller and Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; McFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; and at the door during Tuesday. Platform tickets at 121 Nassau-st.

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No. [illegible] PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
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and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

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NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Bankers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
60,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz: Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 256, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 432, 479, 494, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 783, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1276, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1883, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1067, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds; COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds; COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, TOGETHER with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HULL, No. 41 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better in terest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. Co., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Co., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD Co., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF his Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, a 2 P. M.

ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1863.

RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,560 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil region; has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, one of which vies with that of the famous Burning Springs itself, and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia, And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the ostensible purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
8,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for **$100,000.** $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office,
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5..............$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.

All payable to blank, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.

A. SOWLIS, Cashier.

ST. ALBANS. Dec. 1 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.—SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies.

ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Co., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer-agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend..........................One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend..........................One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Fifth Dividend, ...Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend..........................One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend..........................One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD Co., WATERTOWN, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax, payable on the 16th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of busines on the 31st inst., from which date until the date of payment the transfer books will be closed.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the MERCANTILE BANK. Scrip for the new stock will be delivered at the same time, on the surrender of the receipts held by the subscribers thereto.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.

By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.

By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.

By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, Dec. 27, to Jan. 6.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.

THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Dividend. The semi-annual dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
COR. 3D-AVENUE AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, (free from Government Tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the Third Monday in January, 1865.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 2, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 3 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The January dividend will be paid, free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, from dealers, for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:

64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 56 inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 55⅜ inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 49¼ inches.
82 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 57 inches.
4 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 47⅜ inches.

The above to be flanged, and 2½ to 3 inches thick.

Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.

10 kegs each hot pressed Square Nuts, ⅜ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vises.
500 lbs. Borax, 25 bbls. Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbitt.
25 Slabs Zinc, 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.
100 doz. Ames' No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.
20 reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
20 reams Emery Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
2 barrels best Copal Varnish;
5 barrels Mineral Paint (in oil.)

When samples are furnished they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable

By order of Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, Dec. 27, for the following articles, viz:

Best English refined Flat Iron, assorted, from 7x¾ to 2x1 inch, per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Round Iron, ⅜, 1⅜, 2 and 2¼ inch, per ton.
Square Iron, ⅝ and ⅜ inch, per ton.
Boiler Iron, 5-16 inch, per ton.
Sheet Iron, No. 20, "best bloom," per ton.
Best Oak-tanned Bridle Leather, from 9 to 11 lbs. per side, per lb.
Best Oak tanned Harness Leather, from 12 to 15 lbs. per side, per lb.
Russet Leather, per lb.
Sole Leather, oak tanned, per lb.
Oil-tanned Leather, per lb.
Horse shoe Nails, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, per lb.
Cast Steel, ⅝x⅜ to 2½x¾, per lb.
Cast Steel, square, ¾ and 2¼, per lb.
Cast Steel, octagon, 1¼, per lb.
Cut Nails, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d per keg.
Carriage Bolts, assorted, from 1x¼ to 6x⅜.
Round Iron, assorted, from ¼ to 1½ inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ¼ to 1½ inch per ton.
Band Iron, assorted, from ⅞ to 4 inches per ton.
Hoop Iron, assorted.
Window Glass, American, 2d, 10x12, 12x14, 14x16, 14x18 per box of 50 feet.

Parties will please name in their proposals the length of time required to furnish the articles they offer, and will be expected to deliver at place of shipment in New-York whatever is awarded to them, free of charge to the United States. Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by Government. The right is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous to the United States. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Come to headquarters. None but the best dental work done. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing for issue to the United States Army, DESICCATED POTATOES for six months, at the rate of one hundred thousand pounds per month, first delivery to be completed Jan. 20, 1865.

The desiccated potatoes must be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varities, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and desiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. The deliveries are to be made monthly, and free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-street, New-York, or at such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000,000 pounds of first-quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposal must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly filled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with net weight, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from Aug. 15, persons making deposits must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Calling renewed attention to the above, the officers o the Ninth National Bank—a designated depository and financial agent for the City of New-York—will receive subscriptions for the 7-30s, and allow the Government commission, as above. The notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK"

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comp'troller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1864.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 23, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order.

W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECONDhand steam-engine and boiler, of about 35 horse-power. Address JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY	Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4..........NORTH STAR..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.

The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, —— STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINK SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 8th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Stants Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

THE EXHAUSTED RESTORED TO PRIStine vigor and all impurities removed by Dr. H. A. BARROW'S infallible remedies, No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st and Cottage-place, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. This wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. STODART & MORRIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Corner Greene-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Parties desirous of selecting superior instruments for their holiday gifts, and at the same time, wishing to save from $100 to $150 on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed by giving us a call before making their selections.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre; finished back and front with heavy mouldings; pearl keys, pearl nameboard and key-slip; best city makers; will be sold at a bargain. Second-hand pianos, $100, $75, $50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of E. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 203 Broadway, near Fulton-st., New-York.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers, etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

THE ALBATYPE OR PHOTO-MINIATURE ON PORCELAIN.

This beautiful gem of art must be seen to be appreciated. We invite an inspection of its merits at our gallery, where we will take pleasure in showing it to those who may favor us with a call.

FREDERICKS & CO., Photographers,
No. 179 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LECTURES.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—A COURSE OF LECtures on the *Historic Phases of the Kingdom of Heaven, or the Successive Aspects of the History of Christendom*, is being delivered by WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, in the University buildings, Washington-square. The second lecture will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and the third on THURSDAY EVENING, at the same hour.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION, (Virginian,) six years old. He is very handsomely turned in all points, finely coated, perfectly sound and kind, and a thoroughly broke saddle-horse, having been used in the army through two campaigns. This is an opportunity for any patriotic gentleman to possess himself of a very valuable animal, and aid a wounded officer, who has been fighting his country's battles from the beginning of the war. Address SADDLE-HORSE, Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL—RED AND WHITE ASH.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be the first quality, and sold at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain
CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lovell's
BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET
which has been for some time in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN NINE CHARACTERS,
Supported by the entire company.
The entertainment will commence with the drama entitled
ALL HALLOW'S EVE.
RODY O'CONNOR, with song and chorus, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KITTY KILLEEN..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
After which, the Protean farce of
IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE,
in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will assume
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
Concluding with the laughable extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Will speedily be produced, an entirely new and original Irish drama, of peculiar construction, and written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the scenery, costumes, music and appointments
ALL NEW.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
First time of the excessively-absurd and atrociously-funny,
ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
adapted by Mr. John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed
THE LIVE INDIAN.

Tom Brown..........
Miss Cerulea Crinoline..........
Kin-ne-no-ne-au, the Live Indian.
} Mr. John E. Owens.

OWENS IN A TERRIBLE WAR-DANCE.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY MAEDER.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE,
which, notwithstanding its famous success, must give place to another of Mr. Owens' great characterizations.
In rehearsal, "Paul Pry" and "Comedy of Errors."
The performance will commence with "Solon Shingle."

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 16th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

MUSEUM—OPEN AND FREE DAY AND EVENING—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, make examinations, and give full written charts of character, at No. 389 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Vixen*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on or about the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Emma Henry*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; And whereas the substance of the said information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 8th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 31° 13′, north longitude 76° 43′ west, by the U. S. steamer *Cherokee*, Act.-Vol. Lieut. Wm E. Dennison, U. S. Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York. And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer her tackle, &c. and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, &c.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,
in THREE PARTS and FOUR ELEMENTS, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NEW AND COSTLY WARDROBE, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, and NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7½. Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver. Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING AT 11.
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA,
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their customs, war dances, &c.
Miss JENNIE STONE, the Scottish Queen, 18 years old, and only 24 inches high.
W. B. HARRISON..........in..........COMIC SONGS
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS have been engaged at an enormous expense. They will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,
in full operation.
Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.

GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE.
PRODUCTION..........PRODUCTION
OF THE NEW GRAND AND UNEQUALED
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
Or, the Good Fairy Preciosa and the Bad Demon Rustifusti.
Produced on a scale of UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR, with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire
MAMMOTH COMPANY,
AND THE
SERVICES OF ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
THE GREATEST FEAT EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE HIPPODRAMATIC WORLD.
THIS GREAT ENGLISH OLD-TIME COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
will be given in addition to
THE WONDROUS PERFORMANCES OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

Abomilique, the Abominable, commonly called "Blue Beard," for the cogent reason that his beard was blue, (afterward Clown,) Mr. N. Austin. Rustifusti, the Wicked Wizard, Blue Beard's Backer, the indispensable evil one of all the pantomimes, Mr. R. Ellingham. Electra, his head devil, with a phosphoric tail, the original man with a Black Bag, Master R. Stickney. Second Devil in the kitchen Cabinet, Mr. C. Devere. Ibrahim, the jolly old Turkish gardener, Mr. S. P. Stickney, (afterward Pantaloon,) Mr. F. Siegrist. Selim, Miss Fatima's young man, Mr. J. Cook, (afterward Harlequin,) M Carron. Preciosa, the good fairy, very precious indeed to all young lovers, Miss Julia. Fatima, Ibrahim's "one of two fair daughters," violently *attached* to young Selim, but *detached* from him by her father's mandate. Mrs. Soyer, (afterward Columbine,) Marietta Zanfretta. Mrs. Blue Beard No. 1, a model spiritual wife, Miss Lyons. Blue Beard's other twenty defunct wives, by as many eligible young ladies. Blue Beard's twenty-one children, various sized pledges of affection. Fairies, Imps of Darkness, with *Heller*-itish ways, Guards, Slaves, Ambassadors, Palanquin Bearers, Men-at-Arms, with good legs, Banner Bearers, etc., assisted by a Corps de Ballet of Fifty Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHARACTERS IN THE COMIC SCENES.

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADWAY, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS,

COMPRISING TWO WELL-KNOWN GALLERIES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's, great special sale of the highest class oil-paintings, comprising the entire galleries of two well-known gentlemen connoisseurs in this city and Philadelphia, and embracing examples of most eminent and favorite European and American artists, principally painted to order for the present owners. In this collection will be found the genuine works of

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Rosa Bonheur,
Adion,
Van Thoren,
Mercier,
Kruseum,
Laurent de Beuel,
A. Serrum,
Papperitz,
Lanfant de Metz,
Jacobson,
Coignard,
C. F. Lessing,
Carl Bubner,
E. Von Haven,
Hasznclever,
Culverhouse,
Benassai
W. Gentz,
Martini,
H. Hilgers,
A. Flamnie,
Wm. Brown,
Esche,
Hoguet,
C. I. Griss,
Gerioo Schmidt,
F. H. Nikol,
D. Unker,
Englehardt,
C. E. Bottcher,
Gennyheim,
G. Thams,

And others of celebrity.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

One of the finest and best of the late THOS. COLE'S works, well known to art circles, being the "HOME IN THE WOODS," mentioned in Cole's Life, page 362; size of canvas 6x44, one of his latest and best pictures, valued at $5,000; also,

E. E. Church,
Gilbert Stuart,
A. R. Durand,
G. L. Brown,
G. C. Lamodin,
T. P. Rossister,
W. J. Hays,
Thos. Ranney,
Wm. Hart,
F. O. C. Darley,
Blondell
A. D. Shattuck,
Paul Webber,
E. W. Perry
W. T. Richards,
Geo. Inness,
A. F. Tait,
J. M. Pierce,
Carl Brandt,
P. Morah,

And other favorite American artists, all of which will be sold at auction without reserve, as above.

Also, a superb bronze statute of "ATLANTA AND THE GOLDEN APPLES," by the celebrated "Pradier" of Paris—full life-size and one of the very finest works of art in bronze in this country.

Particular attention is called to the above sale, as embracing paintings of the highest order.

They will be ready for exhibition (FREE) on and after Wednesday, 21st inst., until evening of sale, with catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

SECOND SALE OF THE STOCK OF
T. B. BYNNER.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 28th and 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant assortment of fine gold and silver American, English and Swiss watches, diamond, ruby, emerald, opal and other fine rings and pins, fine gold chains and chatelaines, coral, onyx and pearl sets, seal rings, scarf pins, fine sets, &c., &c. Every lot in this sale, as in the last, will be sold without any reservation whatever.

No plated goods of any description will be offered.

All goods guaranteed as represented, either 14, 16 or 18 carat. The attention of the trade as well as private buyers is requested.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock.

Special sale of Books, mostly suitable for Gift Books. Standard and illustrated Books in fine bindings; Annuals for 1865; Parlor Scrap Books, elegantly bound; Family Bibles; Harper's Pictorial do.; a large assortment of the best Juvenile Books in sets; Photograph Albums in great variety, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY—Being a very choice and select collection of Books, chiefly fine editions and in elegant binding, and embracing many books seldom seen in the auction-room. Among them may be found Audubon's Birds of America, folio edition, half Russia; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, original, folio edition, half Russia; Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, full morocco, 8 vols.; Pickering's Milton, 8 vols., boards, uncut; Locke's Works, 10 vols., full calf; Hogarth's Works, the large original edition; Jeremy Taylor's Works, 15 vols.; Muden's Royal Gallery, folio; Knight's Pictorial England, 8 vols.; Darley's Cooper's Novels, 32 vols.; Clarendon's Rebellion and Life, 12 vols., 4to, half Russia; Clark's Travels, 13 vols., full calf; Penny Cyclopedia, 30 vols., complete; Prescott's Works, 15 vols.; Finden's Beauties of Moore; Waverley Novels, 50 vols.; Harleian Miscellany, 11 vols., 8vo, half calf, uncut, &c.; Musée Français, 3 vols., folio, full Turkey, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-third Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BADGER, 336 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 39. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the house of Nassau Hose Company, No. 58 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THIS EVENING—NORMA.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec 27, at 8 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI;
Her first appearance in her great role of Norma.
First time this season of Bellini's grand opera,
NORMA—NORMA—NORMA.
With the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Norma	Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
Adalgisa	Mlle. MORENSI
Pollio	Sig. MASSIMILIANI
Oroveso	Sig. SUSINI

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), Dec. 28.
BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
FRA DIAVOLO—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY EVENING—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Seats can now be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy, at Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, DEC. 28, at 8.
BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
Fourth night of Auber's new version of
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,
which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first representations.
MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI,
DUBREUL, WEINLICH,
ERNESTINE, AURIOL
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
On FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THURSDAY, Dec. 29.
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Auber's new version of the opera of
FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO.
with a very complete cast, including
MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI.
Dubreuil..........Wienlich
Ernestine..........Auriol

Seats can now be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Messrs. Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CHRISTMAS EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
FIFTH WEEK
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart, in reiterating the announcement that Mr. Edwin Booth will appear to-night, and every night, in his great rôle of Hamlet, desires to acknowledge the gratification and encouragement the management has received in finding such splendid confirmation of its faith in the enduring power of Shakespeare, and such cheering evidence that no amount of love, labor or money expended on the production of his works will be unrewarded, as have been furnished in the proud and hitherto unexampled fact that Booth's Hamlet, as presented at this theatre, has drawn for twenty-five consecutive nights the most brilliant and intellectual audiences ever gathered in a New-York theatre, and enters on its fifth week with an unabated and unfaltering attraction. Those who desire to pass a Christmas evening of genuine enjoyment and delight should
COME
AND
BRING THE CHILDREN
TO SEE EDWIN BOOTH'S HAMLET.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE."—*New-York Herald.*

"A part in which he has no living equal. Each new performance reveals fresh traces of intellectual command, persistent study and emotional sensibility."—*New-York Times.*

"Mr. Booth's personation has long ago assumed its rank as the most picturesque and refined example of American tragic art."—*New-York Tribune.*

"The subject is one for the painter, the sculptor and the conscientious historian. To these Booth should look to make his Hamlet as remarkable to the future as in the present."—*New-York World.*

"From the rising of the curtain until the going down thereof you are MY Hamlet. As a 'like' I fear I shall not look upon again."—*The Ghost of Shakespeare in Leader.*

SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE FIGURES OF GARRICK AS RICHARD, KEMBLE AS CORIOLANUS, KEAN AS OTHELLO, THE VERDICT OF TASTE AND CULTURE IN OUR TIME WILL PLACE THE HAMLET OF EDWIN BOOTH. More than ever since his present personation of the character does this performance impress the imagination as the very embodiment of Shakespere's noble and awful idea. In the presence of genius so thrilling and art so potent and delicate, one feels the pen of criticism should rest.—*N. Y. Albion.*

In addition to the intellectual enjoyment afforded by such an impersonation of the character, Mr. STUART ventures to suggest that even as
A SPECTACLE
for the
YOUNG,
IN THIS MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME.

The play as presented here offers an unequaled charm.

"Hamlet as presented here, in respect to scenery, properties and dresses, would take the very highest rank as a spectacle. Every scene is new, well conceived and well painted, and several of the scenes are masterpieces of the scenic art. We trust it will not be withdrawn until seen by every man, woman and child in the community."—*New-York Herald.*

"To see Hamlet as now performed at the Winter Garden, and see it with appreciation and sympathy, is to comprehend the genius of Shakespeare, and to witness its most spiritual ideal realized and reproduced in form, substance, color and meaning. The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Seats may be now secured in advance for the entire holiday season. Open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.
THE NEW PANTOMIME.
HELLER'S
SURPASSINGLY WONDROUS NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS
AND THE
GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS;
OR
THE MAGIC CLOSET,
including the startling apparition of
THE GHASTLY WALKING SKELETON
and the surprising quasi-spiritual illusion of the
ELFIN GUITARS TWANGING IN THE AIR.
TWO MATINEES IN HOLIDAY WEEK.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.

A GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

Under the direction of
DR. WM. BERGE,
Organist and Conductor,
Assisted by Mrs. COOPER, Mrs. BARCLAY, and Messrs. WERNECKE and THATCHER, and
other eminent singers,
will be given
AT THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
corner of 31st-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MISSION SCHOOL.
TICKETS..........FIFTY CENTS

To be had at the Fifth-avenue and the St James Hotels, the music-stores, Shedon & Co.'s bookstore, Root, Anthony & Co.'s, Nassau-st., and at the door.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK!
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.
This colossal institution now contains
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
to be found in any zoological exhibition in the world.
New arrivals of rare and curious species from every part of the world are constantly occurring, rendering this
THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION
for old and young, ever opened in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

COMMENCES AT 7½.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE HOLIDAYS
will be presented the great local sensational drama, peculiarly appropriate to the present season, in its Christianizing appeal to Humanity and its exposure of the hardening effects of wealth, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in Five Tableaux and a Prologue.
The production of which, at this theatre, has achieved
A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
LES PETITES MISERES DE LA VIE.
Vaudeville, in 1 act, by Dumanoir.
UN MARI QUI SE DERANGE,
Comedy, in 2 acts, by Scribe.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

WINTER GARDEN.

CHRISTMAS EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET
EVERY NIGHT,
and its
SPLENDID CAST
and SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.
DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Secular Observance of the Day.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Doings at the New-York State Soldiers' Home—The New-England Rooms—Five Points House of Industry—Five Points Mission—At the Charitable Institutions—Among the Sunday School Children, &c., &c., &c.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND COM. DRAYTON.

The Christmas festival of 1864 will long be remembered as among the most jubilant and happy holiday season which our citizens have enjoyed for many a year. The falling of Christmas day upon the Sabbath was most appropriate for the religious observance of the sacred anniversary, but our people were not willing to forego their customary secular enjoyments of the annual jubilee, and accordingly yesterday was set apart for the more gay and festive celebration of the holiday. The Mayor's office and the various city departments were closed. The courts adjourned, and there was a general suspension of business throughout the city. The weather alone was inauspicious, and manifested its usual fickleness and uncertainty. A drizzling rain commenced early in the morning and continued without intermission through the day, thus belying the goodly promise with which it ushered in the Christmas festival, and blasting the hopes and anticipations of skaters, and those who delight in the jingle of the merry sleigh-bells. The outward gloom and drizzle, however, only gave additional zest to the indoor pleasures, and the parlors and drawing-rooms of the metropolis never rang with more joyous mirth and gleeful merrymaking than throughout the day and evening of yesterday. The announcement in the morning papers of the splendid "Christmas gift" which Gen. Sherman and his brave army had prepared for the loyal people of the country, put everybody in the best of humor, and all felt like extending a cordial greeting and welcome to their brethren of the goodly City of Savannah, who had at last escaped the tyranny of rebel rule and were brought once more into the Union fold.

Among the more public festivities of the day in this city we have room only to notice the following:

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

At this well-known institute, located in the large new building Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, the "Ladies' Visiting Committee" had prepared a magnificent dinner for the soldiers now inhabiting the premises, as well as others who were invited from the neighboring cities and towns. The funds requisite for the entertainment were provided by contributions from the Board of Brokers, and we only wish that the board had been there in a body to witness the fruits of their liberality in the bounteous tables that were spread for their country's defenders, and the unmixed gaiety and hilarity with which they enjoyed the feast provided for them. The dinner was gotten up under the supervision of Mr. P. M. Mapes, the steward of the steamer *City of New-York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, and embraced every variety of savory dish which the most exacting palate could wish. The tables were kept standing from 1 to 11 o'clock P. M., during which time between 500 and 600 soldiers sat down to their Christmas dinner. Nor was the festival confined, by any means, to the dinner alone. Col. Neville, the popular superintendent of the Home, had made ample provisions for the more intellectual entertainment of his boys. The spacious library and lounging-room for the soldiers on the second floor was the scene of mirth, music and song during the afternoon and evening, which drew thither large numbers of spectators, who were not less pleased than the soldiers with the entertainment. Col. Neville and his gentlemanly assistant, Capt. Dunlevy, welcomed all who came, and provided them with the best accommodations that the apartments would permit. The band of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, temporarily stopping at the Home on its way to Newbern, N. C., furnished most excellent instrumental music, which was interspersed with a great variety of patriotic, humorous and sentimental songs, sung to an excellent piano accompaniment by the Union Glee Club, and by Miss Fowle, Miss Happy, Miss Searles, Miss Brown, of Yorkville, and other young ladies. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and at one end of the library-room, beneath the cannon and other implements representing the army, was posted a handbill, with the following inscription:

"THE CITY OF SAVANNAH
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
FROM
MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN."

About 3:30 o'clock P. M., while the company were listening to one of the songs of the Union Glee Club, Vice-Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Commodore Drayton, entered the room and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. "Nine cheers for Farragut" were proposed and given, followed by nine cheers for Commodore Drayton. As soon as the tumult had subsided, the Glee Club, at the request of Col. Neville, sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," at the conclusion of which there was a unanimous call for a speech from the Vice-Admiral, who responded to the call as follows:

Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am most happy to see you. The cordial reception which has everywhere been extended to me since I arrived in this city demands my most grateful acknowledgments, though I feel that it exceeds my deserts. And it is especially gratifying to me to see the soldiers and sailors here assembled. I am always proud of those who stand by their flag and do their duty, and the presence alone of these men here, as well as the maimed condition of some I see about me, is proof that they have done their duty, and done it nobly. I, too, have done no more than my duty, and every man who has done that I feel to be on a perfect equality with me. [Applause.]

Commodore Drayton was then called for and thanked the audience for the reception they had given him, and said he was aware that he was entitled to their remembrance only from his connection with the Admiral whose name was sufficient to carry any one through. [Applause.] He wished to say a word in behalf of the noble crew of the *Hartford*, some of whom he was gratified to see here to-day. Every man of that brave band had done his duty nobly and deserved imperishable renown. Many had been swept from their guns while engaged in the attack on Mobile, but their places were immediately supplied by their comrades, and all seemed animated with a zeal and patriotic fervor which gladly sought the opportunity to do and die, if need be, for their country. [Applause.] He was glad to see that they were remembered by their countrymen. Again thanking them for their flattering remembrance of himself on this occasion, he hoped to be able in the future to show himself not unworthy of their continued approbation. [Great applause.]

Both of the distinguished gentlemen were then introduced to a large number of the ladies present, and were afterwards conducted through the establishment and shown the excellent arrangements for the care of our disabled soldiers and sailors. The festivities were kept up at the Home until late in the evening, and were of the most pleasant and entertaining character.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.

The rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association—the first invalid soldiers' resort established in this city—were the scenes of equally pleasant Christmas festivities, and were thronged with patriotic ladies and gentlemen who came as spectators or participants. A bountiful dinner was provided by Superintendent Howe and his assistants, from the free contributions of our citizens, and 350 soldiers sat down to the tables. The choir and glee club of the association furnished most excellent vocal music, and a variety of patriotic songs, hymns, and Christmas carols, were sung to the great delight of the soldiers. All were told to go in and enjoy themselves without restraint, and most heartily did they accept the invitation. We never beheld a jollier set of men than those hardy sons of Mars who had braved the dangers of the field for their country's flag, and who now felt that they were once more among their friends enjoying their hospitality and their gratitude. Among the sailors present, was Robert Dunphy, the armless hero of the flagship *Hartford*, who lost both his arms in the attack on Mobile. After the feast was over, and blessing had been pronounced by Rev. A. R. Thompson, the Chaplain of the association, Col. Howe opened the speaking in his usual felicitous vein, and was followed by Hon. Hiram Walbridge, E. B. Bailey, of the Boston *Herald*, Chaplain Thompson, Hosea B. Perkins, Esq., and others. The festivities were kept up till near dark, and the soldiers expressed themselves delighted with the entertainment.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The children of this old-established charitable institution were provided with their Christmas dinner, through the liberality of the members of the Church of the Ascension, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Pastor, who also furnished a mammoth Christmas-tree, whose branches hung heavy with Christmas toys and presents for the little ones. At 11 A. M., the inmates, to the number of 300, assembled in the school-room of the institute, when they were addressed by the Superintendent, Mr. Halliday, in an exceedingly appropriate and well-timed speech, at the close of which they sang a number of hymns and patriotic songs, and joined in reciting passages from Scripture. At 2 P. M. they all sat down to the bountiful repast provided by their Chistian friends beforementioned, and after dinner, repaired again to the school-room, where the Christmas-tree, which until now had been hidden beneath the folds of a huge American flag, was exposed to view, and the presents were distributed among them. Rev. J. C. Smith made a few timely remarks, and the exercises were closed with singing and prayer.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

At this institution, located on the site of the Old Brewery, there was another interesting scene among the poor outcasts and orphans of our city. The Superintendent, Mr. J. N. Shoffer, made the most ample provision for their entertainment, and by 10 A. M. he had the satisfaction of seeing 500 of his little wanderers assembled in the large school room, clad in the neat and comfortable garments, which he had provided for them on Thanksgiving Day, and with faces brimfull of thankfulness and joy. A large number of spectators were present, who listened with delight to the hymns, songs and Christmas carols which warbled from the lips of these reclaimed waifs of society. After the singing exercises were closed, toys and confectionery were distributed among the children, and each one was furnished with a liberal slice of the huge cake made and presented to the Institution by Mr. S. H. Cake, of Chatham-street. This cake is, or rather was, a curiosity. It was nine and a half feet in length, with a width and height in proportion, elaborately frosted and lettered with the Lord's Prayer, and a variety of patriotic mottoes. It was made for a thanksgiving present to the children, but the children were so liberally supplied with other good things on that day, that Mr. Shoffer concluded to keep the big cake for the Christmas holidays.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Charitable Institutions on the Islands, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, were treated to their customary Christmas dinner, and were presented suitable gifts and toys. The exercises of the children on Randall's Island were of the most interesting character, and were witnessed by the Commissioners and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday Schools of nearly all of the churches in this city and Brooklyn met in their respective places of worship, and listened to addresses from their teachers, and received their annual Christmas presents. It is estimated that not less than 80,000 girls and boys in the two cities participated in the Sunday School exercises of Christmas.

The Bible classes of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church gave a very pleasing entertainment in the church last evening. Although the attendance was not large, owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, the audience were appreciative, and the programme, with the exception of the absence of Miss Lydia Davis, who was detained at home by illness, was carried out. The proceedings were opened with the chorus, "Shout the Glad Tidings," sung by the several classes, after which an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. G. A. Hubbell. The entertainment, consisting of addresses, singing and declamations, was varied and interesting.

There were many other Christmas gatherings among the young folks of the metropolis, which, though of a less public character, are, nevertheless, deserving of mention. Among these we may notice the meeting of a hundred or more poor boys at Mount Washington, the residence of Mr. Jas. G. Bennett, whither they had been invited by Mrs. Bennett, to partake of a Christmas dinner provided by her own individual bounty. They came from all the highways, byways and hedges of the upper end of the island, and were delighted with the kindness and hospitality of their hostess, whose praises were on all their lips as they wended their way homewards with full stomachs and beaming faces.

The Newsboys of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association gave quite a Merry Christmas entertainment to the newsboys of that city, yesterday.

The lads, to the number of over two hundred, were assembled together about 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, by Rev. Wm. A. Doolittle, Jr., who has taken an especial interest in this class of boys.

Speeches were made by Mr. Edsall, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; Hon. Moses F. Odell, Mr. Matthews, of St. Ann's Church Sunday School, and others.

The boys, who conducted themselves with marked propriety, requested Mr. James G. Cooper, of the Brooklyn *Union*, to return their thanks to the association, which was done in a telling little speech, short and pithy; after which the boys were formed in line and marched to Gothic Hall in Adams-street, where the association had prepared a bountiful repast and to which full justice was done by the lads. Everything passed off with *eclât* and reflected credit on all concerned.

We understand that a number of the benevolent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn have taken steps looking to the founding of an extensive Newsboys' Home and Library in that city.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Arrival of the Steamer Champion—Total Destruction of a Town by Fire—New Port for Costa Rica—The New Chilian Custom-house Regulations.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall Dec. 16, arrived at this port last evening, with passengers and specie.

SPECIE LIST.

DeWitt Kittle & Co	$25,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	31,573 15
Wells, Fargo & Co	40,000 00
John A. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer	500,000 00
Lees & Waller	50,000 00
Order	16,168 41
Total	$662,741 56

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca* arrived at this port on the 9th inst.

In Ecuador everything is reported quiet, and from the interior of this Republic we are in receipt of no later dates.

The *Talca* brings the unwelcome news of the almost total destruction by fire of the town of Tumaco. The fire broke out about the centre of the town, and spread quickly in every direction, burning about fifty-seven houses. These houses are mostly palm-roofed, which explains the extent of the conflagration.

We have with us, just now, a party of California miners, who are on their way to the gold-washings of the District of Choco, in the State of Cauca. They go well prepared with the latest Eureka improvements for gold washing, and will, doubtless, do well in that section of the country, for it is very rich in the precious metal.

We have lately had some of our beautiful ruins, (*Mort-main* property,) put up at auction, and are hoping purchasers will build on these premises, and better our city a bit.

It is rumored that Admiral Pareja, who is to relieve Admiral Pinzon, in the command of the Spanish Pacific fleet, went across here about the 9th instant, but I think it is improbable, because he was only appointed in the early part of November, and it is not likely he could have left Southampton before the 2d of the present month. At any rate, if he has gone through, it has been *incog*.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here on the —inst.

The United States vessels of war *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* are now in port. The *Lancaster* sails to-morrow for Callao.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatamala* arrived in port yesterday, from Central America.

The commission named by the Government of Costa Rica, to decide on the most eligible spot for the principal port of the Republic, has made its report. Based on said report, the Government has decided on Puntarenas. Improvements are to be made, such as dredging the mouths of the rivers that empty into the sea in that locality, as also means to prevent the point of land whereon the city stands from being cut off from the main land. An iron wharf, of screw piles, is spoken of at the same time.

From the 22d to the 24th of November last, heavy winds had prevailed in the Department of Nueva San Salvador, destroying several tobacco plantations. On the 24th they very luckily subsided.

The annual fairs had most all terminated. The last having opened on the 4th instant, has, probably, by this time, also closed.

The indigo harvest in Salvador, has been a little over what it was last year, and buyers have paid good prices at the different fairs, leaving little in the market.

The cotton plants are looking well, although, in some instances, the worm has destroyed some plantations, these, however, have blossomed again and look promising.

Four and six dollars per quintal for unginned, and $20@$22 for ginned, have been offered to producers for delivery in January and February.

The small quantities of coffee on hand are offered for $13 and $15 per quintal. For the next crop, $9@$10, though few merchants are willing to pay the latter price.

Hides were had at the fair of Chalatenango as low as $1 40@$2 00 per quintal, but $10 is the general price now.

Much attention is being paid to the cultivation of wheat in Salvador this year.

President Carrera of Gautemala, had sent in his message to Congress. It is said to be able and full of common sense.

The roads which were much deteriorated by the last rains, were being repaired.

There seems to be every probability that a National Bank will be established in the Capital.

The measles were committing ravages in San José.

CHILI.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

I send you a synopsis of the new Custom-house regulations for the ports of Chili. These regulations were to be enforced on the 19th of November ultimo, excepting those contained in the sections relating to import and export duties, and storage dues on goods reshipped, which formerly were free from those warehouse charges which imported goods alone paid, these will begin to operate on and after May 1, 1865.

The coasting trade, which was before the exclusive privilege of Chilian vessels, was to open to vessels of every nation on and after Nov. 19th ultimo, the date of the operation of that part of the new regulations.

The charges on vessels, that is to say, anchorage, tonnage, light and Port Captain's dues, are all abolished from the same date.

The 118 different articles, which the laws still in force until May, 1865, declare free of import duty, will be reduced to 29 by the new laws.

By the latter, all foreign merchandise is subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. on valuation, with the exception of those which will pay a lesser percentage of duty, which are 306 articles, of which 278 will pay 15 per cent., 11 will again pay 2 per cent., and 17 a specific duty, whilst by the old enactment yet in force, 11 articles also pay 2 per cent., 6 pay 6 per cent., 7 pay 30 per cent., 15 pay a specific duty, foreign flour and wheat pay 25 per cent., and samples 10 per cent. on valuation.

Ancud, Milipulli, Valdivia, Coronel, Talcahuano, Tomé Constitucion, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Huasco, Caldera and Mejillones, are declared ports of the first rank, and can be entered by all vessels to discharge and load every species of cargo, whilst the other minor ports are only open to those vessels which have received their dispatch for such minor ports from one of the principal ports.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Gens. Lyon—The Nashville and Louisville Railroad but Slightly Damaged.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 25.

An officer of the Sixth Kentucky, Watkin's brigade, reports that 600 of Lyon's cavalry went from Elizabethtown to Heydensville, yesterday, and cannonading was heard at Muldrah Hill, from the direction of Elizabethtown last evening, supposed from a collision between Gens. McCook's and Lyon's forces.

Headquarters are advised that the remainder of Lyon's troops, estimated at two thousand, with but one piece of artillery, left Elizabethtown at 2 o'clock this morning, going toward Heydensville, inquiring, on the route, the way to Greensburgh. Lagrange's brigade, of McCook's command, was reported closely upon their rear. Lyon himself was at Hodgesville yesterday. His forces did not assail Muldrah Hill this morning, according to their previously announced intention.

The damage to the railroad is so slight that it will be in running order on Wednesday.

On Friday night Lyon's force was reported to have burned Express train No. 4, which contained a detachment of 200 soldiers, and three officers en route for Nashville to join Sherman's army. The officers and soldiers were paroled, the former retaining their side arms.

Bad Treatment of Our Soldiers at Sea.

STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT,
Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the late voyage of the *Northern Light* from Charleston to Annapolis, bearing a load of our returning prisoners, certain abuses in the management of the ship were so glaring that the officers on board determined to take this method of calling attention to them, in the hope that they may be corrected before others suffer from them.

We came on board the boat after a long confinement in Southern prisons, clad in our thin and worn prison apparel, reduced by miserable diet, many of us sick and wounded. We were refused the privilege of buying anything to eat of the steward, were kept on hard army fare, the cabin was never warmed by fire for our comfort, though we were suffering greatly from the cold, and when, arriving at Fortress Monroe, after so long an exile from home and flag, many of us had risen to catch an early glimpse of friends and free soil, and were congratulating ourselves upon our happy release, and had given vent to our rejoicing over our own fortune and some news of Sherman's successes by cheers, the Captain of the boat appeared, and in a rage ordered the lights of the cabin to be extinguished, and gave us ten minutes to vacate the room and retire to our quarters. The whole course of this Lefevre was characterized by a total want of humane feeling for the unfortunate men who were consigned for a brief time to his care. It is to be hoped that but few other masters of our Government transports make the passage of our returning soldiers so uncomfortable as we were during the unpleasant period we were dependent upon Capt. Lefevre. His conduct was a bad contrast with that of his kind and gentlemanly mate, S. H. Rich, who did all that was in his power to make the passage agreeable.

In behalf of the army officers on board the *Northern Light*.

W. A. ROBINSON,
Captain in 77th Pennsylvania.

Exempt Citizens and the Revision of the Enrollment.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take herewith the liberty to inquire about the regulations of the enrollment which are not too well known.

I am disabled for military duty, and proved so to be at the board of the first enrollment, and was then and there exempted. Notwithstanding this I appeared again on the lists of the next enrollment, was exempted the second time to appear again on the lists of the last enrollment. After examination, I was for the third time declared to be exempt, but then as well as before I did not get any paper about my exemption. Now, as far as I know there has not been a new enrollment, but have I to go again, for the fourth time, in this tedious way to prove my disability?

I know there are more people in the same position as I am. Your answer will oblige them as well as your obedient servant,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

You will either have to procure the necessary exemption papers required by law or submit to an examination under any future enrollment.—[ED. TIMES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fire in Beekman-Street.

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING AND CONTENTS DESTROYED—THE GOODS IN TWO OTHER BUILDINGS BADLY DAMAGED.

Soon after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five-story brown-stone building, No. 27 Beekman-street, in premises occupied by John O'Hara, bookbinder. The establishment of the latter included the third, fourth and fifth floors. Owing to the combustible character of the goods and material therein, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the building (except the bare walls) and contents were in ruins. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Beebe & Hall, importers and dealers in paper. They had a very large stock on hand, which is a total loss.

The second floor was occupied by Messrs. Johnson & Fry, book publishers. They, too, have lost all their stock, machinery, and fixtures.

The stock of Chas. Baker, envelope manufacturer, in No. 29 Beekman-street, was almost ruined by water. He occupied the first floor. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. Baldwin & Rose, leather dealers. Their loss is heavy—mainly by water.

No. 25 Beekman-street was occupied, in part, by the Beekman Envelope Company. Their stock is very badly damaged by water. The buildings Nos. 25 and 29 are but little damaged by fire. Owing to the fact that this is a holiday, we have been unable to obtain any estimate as to the losses and insurances. The aggregate loss is estimated by good judges, and by those who know the nature of the property destroyed, at $150,000. The origin of the fire is not known at present. Mr. O'Hara is insured for $34,000 in city companies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

City Notes.—Mr. Wendell Phillips announces that "Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster," and he proposes to give the reasons for his belief in an address at the Cooper Institute to-night, at 8 o'clock. The argument, it is understood, will have particular reference to the effort now being made in Congress to bring back Louisiana under her new State Constitution....The Second Masonic Promenade Concert, in commemoration of the festival of, St. John, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night promises to be a fine entertainment. The proceeds will be devoted to the coffers of the Masonic Relief Association of the Western District of Brooklyn....A private library, consisting of a rare and choice collection of books, will be sold to-morrow evening at auction by J. E. Cooley, Esq., at the trade salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway....Alfred Hopper, for twenty years in the employ of Howell & Co., No. 24 Cortlandt-street, was yesterday arrested charged with having stolen a large quantity of wall paper. A wagon load of the stolen goods was recovered....George Reynolds, of No. 779 Washington-street, aged fifty years, was run over and instantly killed by a Ninth-avenue Railroad car, at the corner of Washington and Twelfth-streets....There will be a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening of the gentlemen of the Union League Club, at their rooms, to adopt measures for paying a tribute of respect to their late fellow-member, William Curtis Noyes, Esq.

Suicide by Shooting.—On Sunday morning a man named Dobbifies Tattell, aged 28 years, a native of Massachusetts, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at No. 87 West Twenty-sixth-street. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and died soon after admission. No cause has been assigned for the commission of the suicide.

Fatal Casualty at a Railroad Depot.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Alfred Mitchell, living at No. 26 West Fifty-fourth-street, while standing at the Seventh-avenue Railroad Depot, was caught between one of the cars and a wooden pillar, and fatally injured. He died in a few minutes after.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Provost-Marshal's Office of the Third District.—An order from Headquarters was received on Saturday for the discharge of six clerks in the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third District, Brooklyn. The men dismissed are Messrs. Jochum, Tyler, Cashaw and Eggolf, formerly of the Fourteenth Regiment; Samuel Boughton and another, leaving two or three to attend to the work.

The Fall of Savannah.—The flags of the Brooklyn Court-house and City Hall were displayed yesterday in honor of the capture of Savannah by Gen. Sherman's army.

Brooklyn City Court—Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Nos. 66½, 67, 68, 69, 44, 71 to 84 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

Malicious Shooting.—Patrick Keenan, an old offender, was yesterday arrested charged with maliciously shooting with a pistol a boy named Owen McCoy, residing corner of North Seventh and Second streets, E. D. The ball struck the boy above the left eye, inflicting a dangerous, but not fatal wound. Justice Dailey sent Keenan to the county jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Suicide.—A German named Charles Bodastat, 53 years of age, was found yesterday suspended by the neck, quite dead, in the unoccupied stables corner of Smith and Deval streets, E. D. Coroner Barrett held an inquest last evening. Verdict, suicide. Deceased leaves a wife and four children, who reside at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Ainslie-street. The body was sent to the dead-house.

House Robberies.—The residence of Mr. C. Dascher, No. 117 South Ninth-street, E. D., was entered last night and robbed of $125 worth of clothing. The residence of Mr. H. F. Whitham, in Rodney-street, near Kent-avenue, E. D., was entered during the evening and robbed of two overcoats valued at $100. The residence of Mr. George Schoefer, No. 74 Flushing-avenue, E. D., was also entered last evening and robbed of clothing valued at $90.

Grand Testimonial Concert.—A grand vocal concert was last evening given at Washington Hall, under the auspices of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 3, of Brooklyn, for the benefit of Miss C. Canavan, a young lady well known to the temperance societies of New-York. The hall was crowded and the receipts large.

Assault and Battery.—Wm. H. Cammeyer, proprietor of the Union Skating Pond, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Mahlon Chichester, for an assault committed on him on Friday night last at Union Pond. Justice Dailey will hear the case to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal End of a River Thief.—Justice Cutter, of Jersey City, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an unknown man who, was detected the evening previous stealing pig iron from the Morris Canal Company, and while attempting to escape the private watchman sunk his boat by throwing a bar of iron into it; the boat was sunk, and while the thief was swimming to the shore, he sunk and was drowned. On his yacht, the *Fawn*, moored a short distance away, was found a letter, from which, it is supposed, the name of the deceased was Chas. H. Verrity. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered, and the watchman was held blameless.

Fatal Occurrence.—Coroner Avery, of Hoboken, held an inquest, on Sunday, on the body of Capt. Richard A. Marselles, commanding the United States Revenue cutter *Kankakee*, who fell overboard on the night previous while attempting to signal the vessel in the stream off Hoboken. He was rescued in about twenty minutes, but died soon after. A verdict of death by syncopia, superinduced by being in the water, was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption! Consumption!—Inflammation of the Lungs.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—Foley's celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.

Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Bashfulness, Diffidence, Sensitiveness.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See Phrenological Journal for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor cures burns, scalds, and inflammations almost instantly. 25 cents a box. For sale at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Presents.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at

S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—R. H. McDonald, wife and 3 children, S. A. Deny, J. Bolinger, P. Shirley and wife, R. Mitchell, W. P. Graighill, Mrs. Dingeon and daughter, D. C. Houston, L. Crawford, P. T. Collins, C. V. Rushton, wife and 2 children, A. D. Whitney, Capt. Bradbury, Mr. Nolan, Mrs. D. Sterin, M. Longridge, T. B. Watkins, Mr. Glover and wife, H. S. Gordon, Mrs. E. N. Jenkins, L. Pollock, J. Lock, W. Stevens, J. C. Russell, G. W. King, A. G. Burtnell, E. Baly, A. H. Richards, J. P. Baker, W. H. Kelly, E. Kelly, B. F. Loveland, C. P. Huntington, wife and child, Mrs. Dean and infant, Geo. H. Shaw, E. P. Johnson, M. Earl, H. Colt, O. M. Alden, D. H. Barnes, B. Freeman, S. P. Mead, M. Thompson, and 100 in the steerage.

Dec. 26—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool, &c.*—Mr. Thos. Silver, A. B. Thorburn, Capt. Sawyer, lady and child, Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, L. Hawkins, lady and child, W. Remire, J. Hoyle, W. Dugdale, E. Monchel and lady.

Dec. 26—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Miss Redlish, Miss S. Foster, two Miss Sloanes, L. Politz, F. Hutchins, J. E. Davidson, J. Cross, C. Saddler, W. C. Clarke, Capt. Newton, J. Donovan, C. Flewry, and 343 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises. 5 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 37 | Gov. Island.. 7 26 | Hell Gate.. 8 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 459 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 8, off Queenstown, spoke bark Susan M. Dodman. Dec. 9, lat. 51 20, lon. 14 30, exchanged signals with steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Kangaroo, Bridgeman, Liverpool Dec. 7, and Queenstown 8th inst., with mdse. and 356 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. 25th inst., 190 miles W. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Cork and City of London, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Dec. 16, with cotton and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Steamer Northerner, Spinney, Philadelphia, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Trimountain, Stouffer, New-Orleans Dec. 10, with mdse. to Charles Carow.

Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, New-Orleans 18 ds., with flour to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Phœnix, (of Liverpool,) Graves, Arecelbo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to George Moke.

Brig Volante, (Argen.,) Riera, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with hides, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brig Nereide, (Aus.,) Celligoi, Marseilles 65 ds., with wool, etc., to order.

Brig John Butler, (of Lunenberg,) Knowles, Matamoras 27 ds., with cotton to Smith & Dunning.

Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Petersen, Curacoa Dec. 6, via Inagua 14th, with salt to Ives, Beecher & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 38 20, lon. 73 25, at 10 A. M., a moderate gale of wind blowing, saw a schooner lying to, with bowsprit gone, heading N. E.; at 2 P. M., lat. 38 33, lon. 73 15, saw a brig to leeward, with signal of distress flying; ran down to her, and found her to be the Br. brig George Laidlaw, of Nassau, from Cardenas for New-York, leaking badly, and with 2½ feet of water in her; all hands badly frost-bitten; succeeded in getting off the Captain, mate, steward and four men, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Express, (of Nassau,) Perry, Matamoras 32 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. John Farnum, ——, Baltimore, for Providence. Had some very heavy weather; lost bowsprit.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with fog.

Sailed.

Steamers Caroline, Fountain, Thames.
Ships John Bertram, Queen.
Bark John Griffin.
Brigs Emma, Foster, Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Hannah Hicks—brig Hannah Hicks, from Matamoras for Liverpool, Dec. 15, off Cape Florida.

Mystery—bark, bound S., was signalized, Dec. 14, lat. 25 44, lon. 79 40.

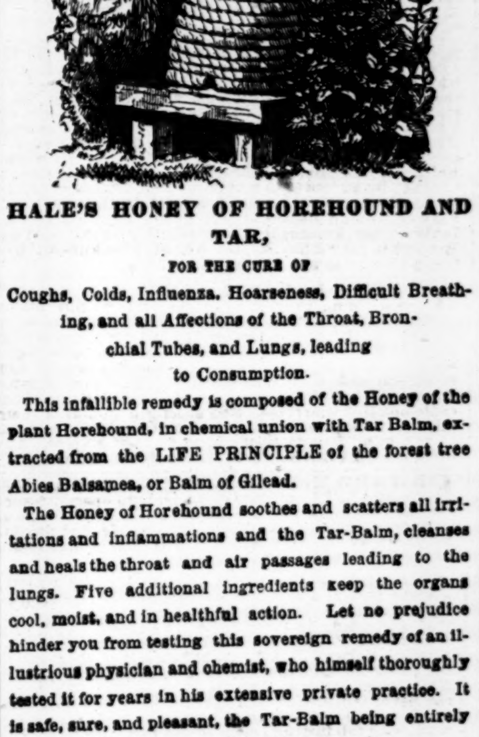
Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 7, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 14th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, do.; 16th, schr. Pocahontas, Shanks, Boca del Tero.

Cld. Dec. 15, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York.

At Arecelbo, Dec. 9, brig H. S. Bishop, loading for New-York.

At Curacoa, Dec. 6, schr. Julia, hence, just arr.



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with Tar Balm, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound soothes and scatters all irritations and inflammations and the Tar-Balm, cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure, and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
PURE CROTON POINT
WINE DEPOT
7 CLINTON HALL Cor. 8TH ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN THE DIFFERENT languages, viz: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Italian and Spanish, and in every other branch of tuition, given by Dr. G. GUERICHE; best of reference given. Apply at No. 107 East Broadway, up stairs.

USE WILLIAM EARL'S WATER PROOF paste, to keep your feet dry, and soften and preserve your leather; manufactured on the east side of the city. No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York. B. ODELL, Agent, No. 80 Vesey-st. City and country stores supplied.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF TH

public to the merits of our TWO world-renowned prep

rations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP,

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS;

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantaneously.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS OR COLIC in the bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heartburn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.

Over ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use

COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price. The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row;
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.
Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
For sale in New-York by
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
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And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.
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Western Agents Chicago, Ill.